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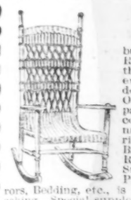

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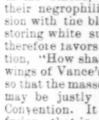

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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER,
BRYAN DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

The OBSERVER is the leading advocate in North Carolina of the policy of turning out the present Goldbug-Fusion Government, now disgracing the State, by a reunion of the whites whom VANCE led to victory. It is for WHITE REUNION against BLACK FUSION.

It opposes any political movement by Democrats outside of the Democratic organization. It stands by every plank in the Chicago platform, as the true expression of Democracy. Accepting the restoration of "White Supremacy" as the paramount issue, it believes that the Democracy should lose no time in shaping its course to that end. It is plain that the blacks, who rigidly drew the color line in the late election, will not assist the whites in the restoration of white supremacy. It is equally plain that the Republican aliens of the blacks, who have demonstrated their negrophilism by thirty years of fusion with the blacks, will not assist in restoring white supremacy. The Observer therefore favors consideration of the question, "How shall the reunion of the two wings of Vance's Democracy be effected," so that the masses of the Democratic party may be justly represented in the next Convention. It is unalterably opposed to fusion—that is, to any political combination which requires a sacrifice of Democratic principles as duly expressed by the party.

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THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

A bronze statue of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," was unveiled on Tuesday at Frederick City, Maryland, near which place he was born on the 9th of August, 1780. Mr. Henry Watterson was orator of the day.

From a long account in the Baltimore Sun we make these extracts:

The national anthem of "The Star-Spangled Banner" was actually composed by Francis Scott Key during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, by the British fleet, under Admiral Cockburn, on the night of September 13, or rather toward the "Dawn's Early Light" of September 14, 1814.

Mr. Key had previously gone from Baltimore to secure the release of Dr. Beanes, of Prince George's county, who had been captured at Marlboro'. There was some question about the violation of the parole which Dr. Beanes had given. Key was accompanied by John S. Skinner. They proceeded to the mouth of the Patuxent, where they were successful in the main object of their visit, but they were not permitted to return to Baltimore, lest warning should be given of the intended attack on the city. They were, therefore, brought up the Chesapeake bay on the frigate Surprise and there remained until the fleet reached the Patapsco river, when they were sent on board their own vessel. They were permitted to take Dr. Beanes with them, and all were kept under a guard of soldiers to prevent them from landing.

From the deck of this ship the party witnessed the bombardment of Fort McHenry.

We may imagine the anxiety of the little group, and particularly of Key, who was a man of emotional temperament and fine feeling Dr. Beanes, whose trying experiences had worn him out, went below, but the two others remained on deck all night "watching," says Chief Justice Taney, "every shell from the moment it was fired until it fell, listening with breathless interest to hear if an explosion followed. While the bombardment continued it was sufficient proof that the fort had not surrendered. But it suddenly ceased some time before day, and as they had no communication with any of the enemy's ships, they did not know whether the fort had surrendered or the attack upon it had been abandoned. They paced the deck for the residue of the night in painful suspense, watching, with intense anxiety, the return of the day, and looking every few minutes to see how long they must wait for it, and as soon as it dawned and before it was light enough to see objects at a distance, their glasses were turned to the fort, uncertain whether they should see there the stars and stripes or the flag of the enemy. At length came the light, and they saw that 'our flag was still there.' And as the day advanced they discovered, from the movements of the boats between the shore and the fleet, that the troops had been roughly handled, and that many wounded men were carried to the ships."

THE INVADING FORCES.

The enemy appeared September 10, 1814, with a fleet numbering fifty vessels, consisting of frigates, bomb vessels and barges. On the evening of the same day he landed his troops at North Point, twelve miles from the city of Baltimore. The force numbered about 7,000. The soldiers were under General Ross, who was subsequently killed in the skirmish with Maryland militia, and the whole invading force retired to the ships.

The attack on Fort McHenry began Tuesday, September 13, and lasted twenty-four hours. Major Armistead reserved his fire. The enemy, under cover of their great guns, sent one or two bomb vessels and a large number of barges, manned with from 1,200 to 1,500 picked men, to endeavor to pass the fort and proceed up the Patapsco river, so as to assail the fort in the rear and, perhaps, effect a landing. The noise of their oars was distinctly heard, however, at the fort, and the signal was given to open fire. Forts McHenry and Covington, with the city battery, the Lazaretto and the barges, kept up a fire on them for about half an hour and sunk or crippled many of the attacking boats and drove the rest back to the fleet.

HOW IT WAS WRITTEN.

The attack on the city had failed, and as soon as the fleet was ready to sail Mr. Key and his friends were free to go where they pleased. Mr. Key returned to his home in Baltimore. The tradition is that he wrote the song, "The Star Spangled Banner," early on the morning of September 14 on the back of a letter which he had in his pocket. It was written with a lead pencil and his writing desk was the top of a barrel on the vessel's deck. It was a week or so afterward that the song was made public, it having in the meanwhile received some revision from the hand of the author.

CAREER OF KEY.

Francis Scott Key, the author of the song of "The Star-Spangled Banner," was a native of Frederick county, Md., a graduate of St. John's College, Annapolis, and a lawyer of high standing at the Maryland bar. He was United States district attorney for Maryland by appointment of President Jackson, and died in Baltimore January 11, 1848. He was buried near Pipe Creek, Md., but his remains were subsequently removed to Frederick City, Md. James Lick, the California millionaire, devised $60,000 for the erection of a statue of Key in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, and it was unveiled on July 4, 1888. Law was Mr. Key's pursuit in life and literature only a relaxation, except in the case of the composition of the national anthem. Neither on the stage nor in the newspapers of the time was any allusion made to his authorship of "The Star-Spangled Banner." It is not imposible that this omission was intentional and that his name was suppressed by his own direction. Although he wrote many poems only a few were published with his consent, and it was not until 1853 that they were collected into a small volume, edited by Rev. H. V. D. Johns. One of them is the hymn beginning:

"Lord, with glowing heart I'd praise
Thee
For the bliss Thy love bestows."

The unveiling of the monument at this time happens as a pleasant coincidence when the echoes of what has been described as "the finest and noblest national anthem ever written for any country" have been coming to us from strange lands, widely separated—from Santiago and Porto Rico, from Honolulu and Manila.

It is worth while to read anew the inspiring words:

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

O! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O! say, does that star spangled banner yet wave
O'r the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host, in dread silence reposes;
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines in the stream,
'Tis the star-spangled banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country should leave us no more!
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave.
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

O! Thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their lov'd homes and the war's desolation;
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the Heav'n-rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserv'd us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust."
And the star spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

LET DEWEY BE MADE ADMIRAL

Mr. F. P. B. Sands, of Washington, D. C., formerly of the United States Navy, writes a communication to the New York Sun that is so manifestly just that it should be acted upon at once. He says the grade of Admiral should be revived and Dewey promoted to it.

In Mr. Sands's article, which we reproduce elsewhere, the fact, not generally known, that Dewey would have become Rear Admiral on September 1st without turning his hand in war, is pointed out. Yet it is only that promotion which the President has accorded him for his wonderful victory at Manila.

As Mr. Sands so truly says, it is impossible to calculate the far-reaching consequences of Dewey's initial victory, and, per contra, it is even more difficult to estimate what dire consequences might have befallen us—in the certain prolongation of the war, the almost certain combination against us of the European powers, and so forth—if he had lost,

Dewey and Wheeler are the two great figures evolved by this war.

Our Debt to Dewey.

In the days following the naval victory at Manila, when our patriotic fervor was at its highest, a partial distribution of rewards was begun by the President in certain promotions made of Captains who participated in that brilliant achievement. After the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago de Cuba, the Navy Department made partial preparations for promoting the victorious officers who fought that great battle; but Congress adjourned without the looked for promotions. Great care is necessary to prevent injustice being done through hasty and ill-considered promotions, which may never be corrected, as was the case after the civil war, and such care will doubtless be exercised.

In the promotions made for the Manila fight, the Captains of the vessels received promotions of from five to ten numbers, a varying rule for advancement being adopted that is inexplicable when we compare the effective work, the valor, the skill of the several commanding officers.

If the Navy Department is disposed to be generous in its rewards to its heroic officers, whose glorious battle records in this brief war with Spain are the boast and pride of the whole nation, much in the way of just recognition of glorious work is yet to be seen; and it is to be hoped that those who have this duty to discharge will not fall short of what 70,000,000 exultant Americans expect.

There can be no dissenting voice from the proposition that Admiral Dewey has received a scant and insufficient reward for his unparalleled and glorious record in this war with Spain. His brilliant victory has not been surpassed in history, The defeat of Cervera did not equal it in grand results. But for that bold, glorious and admirable attack upon Montejo's fleet and its destruction, the attitude of Russia and France and Germany would not be assuming the pretence of friendliness for the United States that we read of to-day. A failure there would have brought humiliation to our flag and disaster to the cause of human liberty for which we contend. The success achieved brought us to the front rank of the great nations, and the world began suddenly to respect and admire us.

The straight shooting, the cool courage and the valor and skill of Dewey's officers and men aroused the spirit of emulation in our home squadrons, with its result in the annihilation of Cervera's fleet and the many smaller but still glorious engagements around the Cuban coasts, which have increased the pride we have in the navy which keeps our flag victorious.

Beyond all this, and added to it, has been the firm, level headed, masterful and diplomatic course of our victorious Admiral Dewey in the trying times and weary days of waiting for the aid, so early promised yet so long delayed. His consummate tact and admirable control of the whole Eastern situation has been so crowned with success, so complete that not a flaw can be found in it. Unceasing vigilance and readiness for every emergency have kept his fleet in safety in the Philippines, with all the fruits of his victory in his hands. It assured us the Sandwich Islands and the Ladrones.

All that he has received in recognition is the love, the gratitude of his fellow countrymen and the admiration of the world. Congress has awarded him a vote of thanks, but it does not carry with it the ten years of added service on the active list which such a vote gave to those officers who received it during the civil war. He was not advanced one single number on the navy list. He only received in May the promotion to the grade of Rear Admiral which would have been his in September had he done nothing more exciting than sipping his tea in the port of Hong Kong. Is that sufficient recognition for his great victory and for the admirable service that followed it?

Dewey's unexampled victory won for the Administration the first of the laurels which crowned it, and has enabled it to win a glorious peace for the lasting good of our people and for the world. Let the Government's recognition of his success be commensurate with its importance. Let the grade of Admiral be revived and let it be awarded to George Dewey. Let "the thanks of Congress" be made to carry with it the ten years added to his service on the active list that were enjoyed by officers of less brilliant service in the civil war.

Dewey is still strong and hearty; he is in the prime of his life and is equipped for more valuable and important service to the nation than to be permitted to retire in a few months more, and be relegated to the quiet, listless life of the veterans at the clubs.

SOME FALSE STATEMENTS

Corrected by ex-Secretary of State Cooke.

The Raleigh papers contain the following letters from ex-Secretary Cooke:

My attention has been called to a publication made in the Progressive Farmer of its issue of April 19th last, comparing the present administration of the Secretary of State with the administrations of his predecessors, which does injustice to the latter. There have been other references to this subject in the same paper and by other papers in the State, and unjust deductions drawn from the estimates and figures given in said article.

The article referred to gives what is claimed to be a correct statement of the taxes from insurance companies collected and paid to the treasurer by the present Secretary of State from January, 1897, to April 1st, 1898, and compares this statement with amount reported collected and paid over by Secretary Cooke from September 1, 1895, to January 1, 1897.

To one unacquainted with the law this comparison would seem fair. But to one familiar with the law it would appear, as is the fact, that the period covered by the time selected from Dr. Thompson's administration is for the purpose of collecting the commission taxes on insurance, to which it refers, practically two years, while the period covered by the time selected from Secretary Cooke's administration in respect to this same subject matter covers practically only one year.

The law in respect to the commission taxes on insurance companies is: "That the commission tax of 2 per cent. on the receipts of the insurance companies is due and payable within 30 days after the reports of the companies are filed, and the reports must be filed within 30 days after the 1st days of Jan'y and July respectively." A much larger business is done by the insurance companies during the fall months and the taxes on the January reports are much larger than on the July reports. It will be seen that while there were sixteen months of the Cooke administration it only embraced the times for the receiving of two semi-annual reports and two semi-annual taxes—namely, January, 1896, and July, 1896, while the 14½ months taken from Dr. Thompson's administration includes the return periods of January, 1897, July, 1897, and January, 1898

There are two taxes on insurance companies. The one is the commission tax referred to above and the other the specific license tax. The commission tax has been uniformly 2 per cent., but the law allowing a reduction of this tax 1 per cent. for investment of the companies' receipts in this State has not been uniform in respect to its requirements. For years this reduction was allowed on the investment of one-half of the premium receipts in this State, and a number of the insurance companies complied with the law and only paid 1 per cent. taxes on their receipts.

In 1895, during the last year of Secretary Coke's administration, the law was changed so as to require the investment in this State of one-fourth of the entire assets of the company to secure this reduction. None of the companies except those chartered in North Carolina availed themselves of this new law. This should be considered in favor of Colonel Coke and Colonel Saunders, in considering the increase of the amount of taxes collected by the Cooke and Thompson administrations over theirs. The license tax has been several times changed. At the commencement of Colonel Saunders' administration in 1879, it was $100 on both fire and life insurance companies and it so continued until the act of the legislature preceding the adoption of the Code in 1883, when it was raised to $120, and it is so written in the Code. But in 1885 this license tax was reduced, both for fire and life insurance companies to $50, and so continued to 1891, when it was again raised to $100. In 1895 the tax on fire insurance companies was left at $100, but was increased to $200 on fire companies. In March, 1897, it was increased to $200 on fire companies and $250 life companies. So it will be seen that during the last year of the Coke administration the license on the fire insurance was twice what it was during six years of the Saunders administration, and the license on life insurance companies was four times as great as during the said six years, and twice as much as it was during Saunders' administration, from 1883, and all of the Coke administration except the last year. Now the tax during the Thompson administration has been twice as great on the fire insurance companies as it was during the Cooke administration and the tax on life companies 150 per cent. greater than in the first three years of the Coke administration and 25 per cent. greater than in the last year of Coke's administration and during the Cooke administration.

According to the report made by Secretary Cooke to the last General Assembly the amounts collected by his predecessor and himself and paid into the treasury on account of these insurance taxes for the two years preceding December 31, 1895, are as follows:

Insurance Commission tax 1895 (by Coke)	$35,652 45
License tax 1895 (by Coke)	10,016 58
	$45,659 04
Insurance Co'mis'n tax 1896(by Cooke)	$46 333 03
License tax 1896 (by Coke)	13,375 80
	$59,708.83
In addition to the above there was on deposit in the bank a part of the amount and turned over to secretary Thompson	$2,966.14

Dr. Thompson's books show that he collected during the first year of his administration, that is up to January 1, 1898, as follows:

For Commission Tax	$59,057.01
For License tax	25,963 62
	$85,020 63

So it will be seen that the collections in 1896, under the Cooke administration exceeded the collections of 1895, the last year of the Coke administration by $17,005 45. The increase in 1896 over 1895 would be accounted for by the increase in the number of insurance companies and the extension of the business; and the increase of Secretary Thompson's administration for 1897 over 1896 would be accounted for by the increase of the amount of license tax because of the higher rate. This alone would amount to something over $10,000. There has also been a slight increase in the number of companies, and there has been much increase of the commission tax on account of extension of business.

Those who have not investigated the development of the insurance business of North Carolina have no idea to what extent and how rapidly it has continually grown in recent years. A reference to the annual statement of Secretary Cooke made in 1896 and to that of Secretary Thompson made in 1897 shows that in one year this increase amounted to over a quarter of a million dollars for sixteen life companies, and the increase in the commission tax thereon to more than five thousand dollars.

The license year of insurance companies is from April to April. Some of the taxes aggregating over two thousand dollars—due for the year commencing 1st of April, 1896, and ending 1st of April, 1897, which were collectable under the Cooke administration, were collected by Secretary Thompson after he came into office. Some of these were from old companies which had been doing business in the state for sometime and who had made their regular report and their solvency approved, but the tax had not been paid nor new license issued to the companies. The other companies were doing business without license and without the knowledge of the secretary of state who had no means of detecting them in so doing. When these companies filed reports at the beginning of 1897, these reports showed that they had been doing business in North Carolina in 1896, and Secretary Thompson, as was always the rule of the office, collected the full amount of taxes which they should have paid in 1896, before authorizing them to do business for 1897.

It appears from the report of Capt. Coke that the collection from the 1st of April, 1891, to April, 1895, amounted $166,994 60, an average of $41,498.63. Now the fact that the amounts collected per year by Secretary Coke were less than the amounts collected by Secretary Cooke and Secretary Thompson ought not to be considered as any evidence of unfaithfulness on the part of Secretary Coke, for the reason that it is accounted for by the increase of the license tax and the large extension of the insurance. And this applies also to the collections made under Colonel Saunders's administration. During the early years of his administration the insurance business was insignificant as compared with what it is now, and during the last six years of his administration the license tax was only $50 a year for all companies, whereas during Secretary Thomson's administration it is $250 a year for life companies and $200 a year for fire companies. During these six years the annual amount of license tax could not have been more than $5,000. A greater injustice could not be done to the memory of the brave and honorable man than to suggest this as ground for impeaching his character either for integrity or faithfulness.

On the day of Dr. Thompson's qualification as secretary of state I presented to him a balance sheet showing a balance on deposit to the credit of secretary of state on all accounts of $9,766.64, which amount I immediately turned over to him. I at the same time turned over to him the books of the office, including two ledgers, which contained a full account of my administration of the office. I believe Dr. Thompson is an intelligent and efficient officer. As he did not call my attention to any error found in the office, I am obliged to conclude that he has given out no statement to any one which reflects in any way upon my administration of the office and that he is in no way responsible for the publication referred to in the beginning of this communication. C. M. COOKE.

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To Connect Fayetteville and Durham.

We take the following from the Dunn Union:

The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger of Sunday says: "Work has commenced in earnest on the Cape Fear and Northern railway, which is to be constructed from this county to Fayetteville. Messrs. Gibson & Carpenter, railway contractors, have the contract in hand. The Dukes are interested in the road.

"The Raleigh and Cape Fear railroad is partly in operation. Two trains are running on a regular schedule from here to McCullers, twelve miles distant."

We have been informed that it is the intention of the Cape Fear and Northern road to make a junction with the Coast Line here at Dunn and make arrangements with its road from here to Fayetteville and the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley from Fayetteville to Wilmington and run trains daily over these roads from Durham to Wilmington.

Capt. Cooper to be Court Martialed.

The Atlanta Constitution contains the following:

"Lieutenant Conrad, second officer of Company M, Second North Carolina, has preferred charges against Captain Cooper, his superior officer, citing him with violating section 62 of the articles of war in conducting himself in a manner unbecoming an officer. The charges have been received by Colonel Burgwyn and are now in process of investigation.

"The offense that Captain Cooper is alleged to be guilty of is said to have been committed at the residence of Major Bubb, at present commander of Fort McPherson. As Major Bubb is named by Lieutenant Conrad as one of the witnesses, Colonel Burgwyn has written to him in regard to the charges and will await his reply before proceeding further with them. The matter has now reached the unfortunate stage where it cannot be agreeably settled. It is the first thing of an unpleasant nature which has come before Col. Burgwyn since he opened headquarters here and he regrets it seriously. The men in camp are behaving themselves nicely and it is distinctly remarked that the offense now before the Colonel was not committed in this camp."

How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver be inactive, you have a billious look; if your stomach be disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys be affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good Alterative and Tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys. Purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at B. E. Sedberry & Sons Drug Store. 50 cents per bottle.

News of Local Interest.

Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., of Rockingham, but for several days past a resident of Wake county, was yesterday nominated by the Fourth District Republicans for Solicitor..

Now that the war is over we trust that the much-promised prosperity will burst upon us. Fayetteville is the finest town in the State, with as many advantages as all the rest combined, and the wave should strike us first. If it does not we will reach out and strike for a wave of our own which has been setting this way for some time.

Wilmington's Republican rule has brought her nothing but disgrace, with a long list of murders and robberies.

The Cape Fear Section For Ever.

A correspondent writing in the Raleigh News & Observer says:—

I saw the other day four generations on one train, a great-grandmother, a grandmother, a mother and daughter, they were natives of the Cape Fear section, and neither of them, so I was informed by a gentleman on the train, had ever been out of the State. They looked strong and healthy, even to the great-grandmother herself, who had passed her ninety-first year. She walked in and took her seat without any assistance, and seemed to stand the hot, dusty ride as well as any of the passengers. This was a little history in four volumes that tells of the healthfulness of good old North Carolina.

Lazy Liver

"I have been troubled a great deal with a torpid liver, which produces constipation. I found CASCARETS to be all you claim for them, and secured such relief the first trial, that I purchased another supply and was completely cured. I shall only be too glad to recommend Cascarets whenever the opportunity is presented." J. A. SMITH.
2920 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

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NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

A Heavy Pay Roll.

The Hope Mills Manufacturing Company paid in cash to it's employees last month $4,200. This does not include the salaries of the managers and designers.

A Mammoth Plum.

We saw a plum, the Kelsy variety, this morning, grown by Mrs. S. G. Ayer, which is as large as a good sized peach. It is several times the size of the large variety of plum.

Mr. Williamson's Dog Poisoned.

Mr. Ed. Williamson's fine pointer dog died last night from poison administered by some unknown person. This the dog that was suspected of being mad Tuesday, but was examined and pronounced sound.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

The Recent Shooting Scrape.

The negro who was shot during the battle between the Deputy Sheriffs and a gang of desperadoes in Carver's Creek township recently, is gradually recovering, and will not have to have is arm amputated.

A day or two ago the Deptuies went into the enemy's territory to seek them but they had all vanished.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Company F at St. Simon's.

We have received a letter from a member of the Lumber Bridge Company, stating that his company and Company M left Fort McPherson on the afternoon of August 6th and are now comfortably quartered with the bulk of the Second Regiment at St. Simon's Island.

They were drilled six hours a day at Fort McPherson.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED—QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives. It acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

MONTHLY SUFFERING.

Thousands of women are troubled at monthly intervals with pains in the head, back, breasts, shoulders, sides hips and limbs. But they need not suffer.

These pains are symptoms of dangerous derangements that can be corrected. The menstrual function should operate painlessly.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

makes menstruation painless, and regular. It puts the delicate menstrual organs in condition to do their work properly. And that stops all this pain. Why will a woman suffer month after month when Wine of Cardui will relieve her? It costs $1.00 at the drug store. Why don't you get a bottle to-day?

For advice, in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. ROZENA LEWIS,
of Devanville, Texas, says:
"I was troubled at monthly intervals with terrible pains in my head and back, but have been entirely relieved by Wine of Cardui."

Some persons say it is natural for them to lose flesh during summer. But losing flesh is losing ground. Can you afford to approach another winter in this weakened condition?

Coughs and colds, weak throats and lungs, come quickest to those who are thin in flesh, to those easily chilled, to those who have poor circulation and feeble digestion.

Scott's Emulsion

of cod liver oil with hypophosphites does just as much good in summer as in winter. It makes flesh in August as well as April. You certainly need as strong nerves in July as in January. And your weak throat and lungs should be healed and strengthened without delay.

All Druggists, 50c. and $1.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York

New Firm.

Messrs. F. S. and J. S. Maultsby having bought the stock of goods of J. S. Maultsby from the assignee, will continue the business under the firm name of Maultsby & Maultsby.

Byrd's Quaint Remark.

The News and Observer of Saturday morning says:—

"It was at Buie's Creek last week said Mr. B. W. Spilman 'when the News and Observer containing an obituary of Mr. W. P. Byrd,' arrived. Mr. Byrd took the copy and sat down by a tree to read the news. I was sitting near him when suddenly I saw his face change and he turned to me and and handing me the paper containing the notice of his death said: 'I think this is exaggerated.'"

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

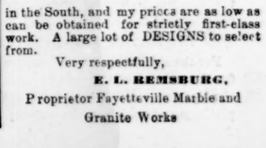
ISAAC A. MURCHISON. WILLIAM H. POPE.
MURCHISON & POPE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

EDWIN R. MacKETHAN,
Attorney and Counsellor,
Fayetteville, N. C. Savannah, Ga.

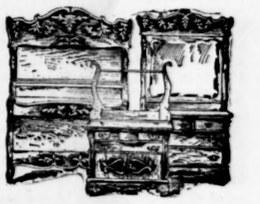
J. H. MARSH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Office: N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

E. L. HUNTER, D.D.S. THOS. M. HUNTER D.D.S
DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
April 29, 1880.

DR. G. B. PATTERSON. DR. J. S. BETTS
DRS. PATTERSON & BETTS,
DENTISTS.



OFFICE: Over Bank of Fayetteville,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.



I am now closing out a
Fine Lot of Furniture
at low prices to make room for our Fall and Winter stock. Our goods are all fresh and latest style.
It will pay you to buy now. Come and see our fine suits, Chairs, Bedsteads, Side Boards, Bureaus, Lounges, Lamps, Matting, China, Closets, Tables, Wardrobes, Pictures, Mattrasses, Bed Springs, &c.
We have a large lot of
New Home Sewing Machines and Refrigerators
at cost to close out.
T. B. NEWBERRY,
Thornton Block,
Fayetteville, N. C

Marble and Granite
Monuments - and - Headstones!

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of
Monuments
—AND—
Headstones
to select from. My workmanship stands
SECOND TO NONE
in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.
Very respectfully,
E. L. REMSBURG,
Proprietor Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY..... AUGUST 18, 1898

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Mang'r

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1900.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

"Where the gold Democrats are numerically weak they will profess to accept the platform, but will oppose every plan that is calculated to bring success to the platform."—*William J. Bryan to National Committeeman C. S. Thomas, of Colorado.*

The Democratic Nominees for Judges of the Superior Court.

First District—George H. Brown, Jr., of Beaufort.

Second District—Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.

Fifth District—Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.

Sixth District—Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.

Seventh District—Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.

Eleventh District—W. A. Hoke, of Lincoln.

For Congress, Third District—Charles R. Thomas, of Craven.

FOR SOLICITORS.

Sixth District—Rudolph Duffy.

Seventh District—C. M. McLean.

"AN EXPERIMENT THAT FAILED."

This war, if it shall bring no other blessing, has already served the purpose of opening the eyes of the country, in the North as well as in the "new South," to the ineradicable racial difference between the negro and the white man. It was a difference, as we have so often said, well known to Southern men of the old school. If it had been recognized by the North before the civil war, that conflict, so disastrons to the South and now reacting upon the common weal with consequences so disturbing to the interests of all sections, would never have occurred.

We give elsewhere a remarkable article taken from the Washington Post, the Republican organ at the Federal capital, under the heading "An Experiment that Failed." This strikingly expresses the new view of the negro which the "experiment" of treating him as a white man has impressed upon the North. It has been evolved from the crucible of war. The new South, which is nothing if not an imitator of the North, will, no doubt, revise its views accordingly. Even the Cubans, racially far superior to the negro as they are, have impressed our soldiers at Santiago with their inherent unfitness for the duties of Anglo-Saxon citizenship.

As the Post, with accurate though belated discernment, so truly says, "This is a white man's country, and the whites are not willing and cannot be compelled to accept the negro on equal terms in any relation of life."

Ten years ago, the same conclusion which the Post so manfully states, was reached by another high Republican authority. Ex-Senator Alcorn, who had been a General in the Federal army of invasion, settled in Mississippi after the war. There he became a rich planter, then Governor, then United States Senator. As the employer of many negroes, he had learned a thing or two when he was interviewed by a Washington reporter (perhaps of the Post itself), in 1888, during the Cleveland-Harrison campaign. He said that he had been brought up to believe that a negro was a white man with a black skin, but his experience in the South had taught him that he was "black all through"—meaning thereby that he was racially different from the white man. The experience of this war seems to be making Alcorns of all the Northerners.

In saying all this, and in pointing the inevitable moral, it is hardly necessary to repeat that we in the South, at least, have nothing but feelings of friendship and kindness for our colored citizens. It is more than probable that they will in the not distant future realize this, when the time comes for tempering the zeal of the newly converted negrophobes of the North.

A TEXT FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

The quotation which we have made above from the Post is a good text for us here in our new North Carolina, where the experiment of going against nature and the teachings of history finds now its most complete expression.

As our readers know, the OBSERVER was the first paper to sound the alarm against "the negro party" which the election returns in '96 demonstrated the McKinley and Russell party to be. It was rebuked in some quarters for thus disturbing the serenities, and when it and the Pender Star were quick to discern the effect of the special school tax Act in the placing of negro committeemen over white school teachers and their pupils, it was some time before their views made headway against the tide which had set so strongly in favor of that fair seeming law.

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

For the sake of white supremacy and for the promotion in North Carolina of the "paramount issue" of the Chicago platform, of which white supremacy was an inseparable condition, the OBSERVER, as is well known, favored accepting co-operation at the hands of the Populists. It labored with all its might and main to bring that about. A majority of its fellow Democrats, as represented in the State convention, while recognizing the certainty of success through co-operation, believed that the objections to that policy outweighed its advantages. The OBSERVER declared beforehand that it would accept the arbitrament of that convention. It rejoices, therefore, that it has been enabled to do so under such an intelligent and admirable scheme for the promotion of white rule as that of the "white government union" which we published some days ago. Now that the war is over, we are all released from attention to that absorbing theme and can devote ourselves to our pressing duties to the party and to North Carolina.

The need of rescuing the State from its present negro government is vividly brought home to us by the article which has formed the text of this deliverance, and the scheme of the "White Government Union" which the head of the party has presented for our guidance points the way. We trust our county party authorities may soon be in condition to take up the work therein outlined.

As to our silver Populist friends, we express the hope that they may see their way clear to a reunion with their former companions, thus strengthening the hands of those who have battled for them inside the Democratic party.

If wisdom prevail in our Democratic ranks, this reunion may occur. On the other hand, no one may foretell the consequences if division between the whites be allowed to harden with time.

OUR NEW LIFE

The Washington Post contains a cartoon representing Bailey and Bland, anti-imperialists, overwhelmed in a cyclone that blows imperialism. The majority of Democrats, including Mr. Bryan, are also understood to be anti-imperialists. Among the Republicans President McKinley himself is believed to be strongly opposed to the retention or acquisition of more territory in the Orient than we may require for coaling stations. But it is stated in some quarters, and it is this view which the Washington cartoonist embalms, that the sentiment of the country is for retaining everything over which our flag now floats. As a matter of fact, we hold but a small part of the Phillippines, the capital city—which we have won by force of arms and the protocol. The rest is held by the insurgents or their sympathizers.

Just after Dewey's great victory on the 1st of May, when the national intoxication magnified its results and led our people to believe that we had conquered the earth, General Hoke was interviewed in Raleigh and gave out a very sound and sagacious statement of what the new turn in affairs should cause us finally to do. He said we should seize Porto Rico in place of the indemnity which Spain was unable to pay, free Cuba under proper safeguards, and retain only coaling stations in the Phillippines and Ladrones. After three months and a half of war, with all its marvelous happenings, General Hoke's wise views are precisely those which conservative Americans now hold and which the President is said to hold.

We heard a prominent Democrat say a couple of months ago that he thought it would be better for us to be whipped by Spain than that our heads should be so turned by an easy victory that we would embrace a policy of conquest and distant dominion. Like General Hoke, this gentleman had no objection to the acquisition of the West Indian islands at our doors. That was no more than an extension of the policy which added Florida, Louisiana, the territory wrested from Mexico, and Alaska. It is the embroilment of our country in the politics of Europe and Asia, which the acquisition and government of such an extensive territory in Asia as the Phillippines would entail, which conservatives object to.

As we stated to the Jingoes before the war the result would be, we are confronted with certain necessary obligations as an outcome of the war in any event. Any Congress now would pass a bill calling for a large increase in our standing army, and, generally, the central power has been so aggrandized that State rights seem to be but a recollection.

Nevertheless, as Democrats, it is our duty to apply the brakes to the wheels of our imperial chariot and to preserve an attitude of conservatism.

Meanwhile it is interesting to quote these extracts from the views of our watchful European friends and enemies.

Says the London correspondent of the New York Sun:

"The most important feature of European comment is the universal recognition of the fact that henceforth there is a great potentiality which must be reckoned with in considering every question involving the rights and interests of nations. It is interesting to note how complete if not ungrudging this recogniton has become during the past four months.

"There is not the slightest sign of a disposition to raise opposition to the terms of peace as far as they are defined in the protocol. There is no voice of protest yet against America retaining the Philippines or so much of them as is of political importance. It is, indeed, regarded as a foregone conclusion that the islands will become virtually American as the result of the Paris conference.

"It is hoped, however, by most of the Continental chancelleries that Spain, by cajolery, pleading, or superior guile, will succeed in retaining her Asiatic group, and the Spanish government will probably receive secret aid in the shape of the best advice the diplomatic wiles of the Continent can suggest. But the Philippines question is bound up in the general Asiatic crisis, which is certain to take new and perhaps unexpected shape before the Peace Commission gets well at work. The position of most of the European powers, therefore, is still undefined."

Says the London Globe:

"The ending of the war marks the final disappearance of Spain from the New World. For good or ill the United States has taken a place among the great powers and must accept the responsibilities. She has taken a position which will compel her to have a foreign policy, which will demand means of making herself respected abroad. She is already becoming a strong naval power, and a standing army has become indispensable."

Says another London correspondent:

"This condition of the public mind, [the opposition to the Queen's and Lord Salisbury's policy of peace at any price] will probably force the Government before long to do one of two things: Either forcibly to intervene alone or in conjunction with the United States to keep open the markets of China or to accept the dismemberment of the Chinese empire, toward which events are obviously hastening, and secure whatever is possible for the British share. There is reason to believe that Russia, France and Germany hope that Lord Salisbury will resort to the latter policy. It is almost certain that these powers are so far agreed that they expect to restrict the British share in such a division of the prize to very narrow limits. The United States, of course, would get nothing, as it wants nothing territorially, but it would be inevitably shut out of markets which it does want, except such as Great Britain might kindly consent to share with it in the British section. There is one course open which not even Russian diplomatists deny would prove effective. If the United States and Great Britain should deliver a joint declaration that they will not permit the markets of China to be closed by any power, no country or combination of countries will care to accept that challege."

Says the Pall Mall Gazette:

"America will henceforth have an undisputed place among the powers which make the history of the civilized and uncivilized world. Her day of self-contained isolation is gone forever. She may advance a little faster or a little less fast to meet her manifest destiny, but there can be no American citizen to-day who does not feel that the old order of things has changed since America stood at the parting of the ways four months ago, and that she stands to day upon the threshold of A NEW LIFE."

Silver the Paramount Issue.

The wish is father to the thought of those who, under cover of the war's diversion, repeat with renewed confidence the well-worn fallacy that silver is dead. The Democratic platform, to which all the State conventions have renewed their allegiance, declares that silver is the "paramount issue." The Washington Post, one of the most sensible as well as one of the most conservative of Republican newspapers, refuses to be misled by the clamor of the silver burial party. Its issue of Friday last contains a leading editorial on the subject which is worth a careful reading by all concerned, and is as follows:

The Post regrets to find itself quoted as having asserted in a recent issue that "It is the almost universal belief of the men who supported Bryan two years ago that the same issue on which that memorable campaign was waged will be retired two years hence." The Post regrets being thus quoted for two reasons. The first is that the statement is not true, and the second is that its publication calls for an explanation. What The Post intended to say was that the men who supported Bryan two years ago believe "that the same issue on which that memorable campaign was waged will be retried two years hence." The transposition of two letters changed "retried" into "retired," completely reversing the meaning of the writer and doing violence to truth.

So far as we are advised, all the leaders of the great Bryan combination—Democrats, Populists, and silver Republicans—hope to make the campaign of 1900 on the issue of '96. They have firm faith in the vitality of that issue and appear to believe that it is destined to achieve a victory. The splendid condition of our national finances has not shaken their confidence in 16 to 1. They point to the depression of the cotton manufacturing industry in Massachusetts and the low price of raw cotton as confirmation strong as proofs from holy writ of their theory on the coinage question. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, asserts that "we shall not have any new party issnes in this country until the old ones are settled. Silver will be the issue in 1900." The other leaders agree with Chairman Jones. Meanwhile the Democratic conventions, one after another, from Maine to Texas and from Florida to Washington, reaffirm their faith in the Chicago platform.

Senator Hanna, who holds the same position in the Republican Party that Senator Jones does in the Democratic organization, believes that the silver issue is virtually disposed of. He says that American politics for the next few years will turn upon questions growing out of the war. In this connection it is interesting to observe the action of Republican State and Congressional conventions on the question of reforming the currency. They are going a step beyond the St. Louis platform. Having apparently given up the hope of getting any help from Europe in the direction of bimetallism, they are accepting gold monometalism as a fixity, and are passing resolutions in favor of legislation that will hold the currency up to the gold standard in panicky as well as in prosperous times. In many Congressional districts the currency issue is more sharply drawn than it was in '96. This is due largely to the great success achieved by the Oregon Republicans in their stout fight against free coinage last June.

It is more than possible—perhaps not improbable—that new issues, growing out of the war, will supplant 16 to 1 in the campaign of 1900. But such a consummation is neither desired nor expected by the champions of silver. They are ready for another fight on the old line, and have only a contemptuous pity for the man who says that issue is dead.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that State, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

An Experiment that Failed.

Washington Post

We fear that the negro troops, and especially those which have colored men as commissioned officers, must be set down as a failure. Properly commanded and disciplined, the negro makes a fair soldier. He will fight. He has endurance. He is sufficiently courageous. But the experience of the past few months has shown us that the negro officer is impossible under any circumstances, and that the negro soldiers are, as a rule, discordant with our scheme of society and civilization. It is useless to ignore facts. This is a white man's country, and the whites are not willing and cannot be compelled to accept the negro on equal terms in any relation of life. White soldiers will not salute negro officers, neither will they associate with enlisted men of color. We have tried the experiment and it has failed. Whether the negroes have been too jealous and too swift in asserting their imagined rights, we do not pretend to say. It is characteristic of them to do so, and the chances all are that they have given free rein to their predilections. But however that may be, the record of conflict, of resentment, of turbulence, and of agitation has been so universal and so ugly that we cannot shut our eyes to its significance.

There is another untoward aspect, too. It appears that, although the regular officers have hitherto had no great trouble with their colored troops, the breaking out of war and the consequent introduction of abnormal conditions have led to many alarming and unwelcome revelations. It seems difficult if not impossible to make the negro understand that he is amenable to the civil law, to rid him of the idea that the policeman is his natural enemy, to awaken in him a sense of obligation to any authority other than that of the military establishment. It may be said, for it is true, that soldiers on liberty, whether white or black, are prone to disturbance of the public peace, but the fact remains that while white offenders are always arrested without trouble by the civil police or by the provost guard, the negro is invariably protected by his fellows, even to the point of violence. From Chattanooga, New Orleans, Tampa — wherever colored troops have been encamped, whether regulars or volunteers—we have the melancholy, the overwhelming proof. Within the past weeks colored troops have, on two occasions, broken into Florida jails, intimidated the Sheriff, and rescued criminals belonging to their respective regiments. Indeed, it is of record that they have frequently assaulted the police, both in Tennessee and Florida, for the purpose of rescuing negro criminals belonging, not to the army, but to the local population. In a word, the best friends of the negro have been discouraged by the revelations of the past few months, and have been forced to the conclusion that they are forcing the negro's social evolution with unwise energy.

The underlying cause of the negro's attitude toward organized society is not far to seek, but it would make too long a story at this time. Enough to say that it is far less his fault than would seem at a hasty glance, and that for the present we need deal only with the fact.

A Primary Election

Correspondence of the Observer.)

As the time approaches for the selection of candidates to fill the various legislative and county offices, I respectfully suggest as the fairest and most satisfactory way of choosing these candidates, that a primary election be held in each township in Cumberland county.

By this method every voter has an equal voice in the selection of the men to be voted for and silences the charge of "ring rule, wire pulling, manipulations, political bossism and packed conventions." It has another advantage in that it is Democratic, being the medium for the expressed wishes of the people as to who shall be their candidates. No one can urge that this plan is unfair to any; but it will, in our opinion, if adopted by our executive committee, give an equal opportunity to every voter, be he Democrat or Populist, who may be in favor of white supremacy and the white metal, to come together upon equal terms, select their candidates and elect them.

Let every one who desires to be a candidate, announce his candidacy; and then each voter can take his choice of the field and vote for who he pleases. Or if any of the candidates in the field should be objectionable to any voter, then let him choose from the whole body of the county.

I would leave to the wisdom of the County Executive Committee the details and regulations for holding such primary election, which I believe can be done with little or no expense to the county. Let all the friends of free silver, low taxes, better State government and white supremacy get together and we will win in the coming election.

A. D. McGILL.

A Hard Choice.

Philadelphia Record.

The Toronto Globe publishes a cartoon entitled "Jack Canuck at School" which enables us to see ourselves as others see us. "Jack Canuck" stands for Canada, and is represented as a stalwart fellow having a notebook in hand, making a study of the strong and weak points of the two great Anglo Saxon models. The models are "Uncle Sam" and "John Bull" mounted upon pedestals which are underwritten as follows:

UNITED STATES.

Pro.	Con.
Social Equality.	Slickness.
Free Schools.	Trickery.
No Sectarianism.	Boss Rule.
No State Church.	Brag.
Unity	Bad Faith.
Loyalty.	Weak Administrat'n
National Spirit.	Gov't by Injunction.
A Solid Middle Class	Protectionism.
Shrewd Sense.	

BRITAIN.

Pro.	Con.
Freedom of Trade.	Ireland.
Liberty.	Privilege.
Pure Judges.	Rule of Rank.
Fair Play.	State Church.
Equal Laws.	Landlordism.
Good Administration	Church Schools.
National Honor.	Vested Wrongs.
Solidity.	Slowness.
	Slums.

However much we may dislike the characterization of our weaknesses we must confess that we are touched in some of our sore spots. Great Britain gets off more easily. But even as we are painted by The Globe's caricaturist Jack Canuck will find it hard to decide which is the better model.

The Best Remedy for Fun.

Mr. John Mathais, a well known stock dealer, of Pulaski, Ky., says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, '98.

The government is preparing to send food to Cuba, not only for the insurgents, but for all that need it, including the Spanish soldiers, but the Red Cross Society is ahead of the government as it is already distributing food and other relief in Cuba.

If the democrats do not elect a majority of the House this year, it will not be the fault of the democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, which is preparing for a vigorous campaign with confident expectations of success. While the Committee will, as usual, furnish the candidates with the kind of literature they think will be most effective in their districts, it will also distribute literature criticising the war revenue law, because of its being harder upon the poor than upon the rich; showing up some of the many evils resulting from Secretary Alger's using the War Department as a republican partisan machine, and the financial question will not be neglected, but will be discussed in accordance with the Chicago platform. Democrats who have visited the Committee headquarters, without exception, regard the close of the war at this time as decidedly advantageous for the democratic party, because it will enable them to bring other questions to the attention of the voters and because it will prevent the other side going into the campaign with a false plea that a vote against a republican candidate would be vote against the conduct of the war. It has not been determined whether the administration should be attacked for its action in giving Spain too much to say through the three joint commissions provided for in the terms of peace, when it could just as easily have settled everything in the terms themselves, which Spain would have been bound to accept anyway, although such action is being strongly advocated.

There is some very strong talk among the Senators and Representatives, who have been in Washington since Sampson was advanced eight numbers and promoted to Rear Admiral, while Schley, who was also promoted to be Rear Admiral, was only advanced six numbers, which makes Sampson one number ahead of him, instead of one number behind him as he was before these promotions were made. While it is not regarded as likely that any attempt will be made to hang Sampson's promotion in the Senate, it is almost certain that occasion will be taken in both House and Senate, to show that he owes it more to favoritism than to anything he did. It will not be surprising, either, should the resolution offered by Representative Berry, extending the thanks of Congress to Schley for destroying Cervera's fleet, be adopted.

It is stated at the War Department that no troops will be discharged until it is known how many will be needed to garrison Porto Rico and Cuba, and it will be sometime before that is known, as military commissions are first to meet at San Juan and Havana, and arrange the terms of evacuation of Porto Rico and Cuba. The Spaniards will be hurried out of Porto Rico as fast as possible, but as there are six or eight weeks more of unhealthy season in Cuba, our representatives on the Commission are not likely to object to the Spaniards taking all the time they want to leave there.

THE FIRST HONORS IN THREE GREAT WARS.

Such is the Record of the Glorious Old State of North Carolina.

Atlanta Constitution.

THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

The first battle blood of the American revolution, May 16, 1771, when twenty eight North Carolina troops were slain in conflict with the king's soldiers at Alamance battlefield, North Carolina.

The first open revolt against the taxation acts of the British parliament—the destruction of the government stamp paper on its arrival in the harbor at Wilmington, N. C., and by the undisguised Carolina patriots throwing the odious instruments of taxation and tyranny overboard the vessels and into the sea—1765.

The first declaration of American independence, at Mecklenburg Courthouse, Charlotte, N. C., May 20, 1775, by the Carolina patriots.

THE WAR OVER SECESSION.

The first federal prisoner taken in the war over secession, Lieutenant Slemmer, United States navy, captured March 1861, by Captain G. W. Dixon, a native of Newbern, N. C., in command of Alabama troops at the bay of Pensacola.

The first martyr to secession, Henry Lawson Wyatt, private soldier, native of North Carolina, killed in battle, Big Bethel, Va., April, 1861.

The first on the list of states furnishing troops for the confederate army—5,000 soldiers more than any other state.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

The first to plant the United States flag on Cuban soil in the present war with Spain, Lieutenant Victor Blue, native of North Carolina.

The first martyr from the United States giving up his life in the Cuban cause, Ensign Worth Bagley, native of Raleigh, N. C.

[Wyatt was a citizen of North Carolina and a private in the 1st N. C. Regiment, but he was born in Virginia, of which State one of his parents was a native. North Carolina not only furnished 5,000 more troops to the Confederate army than any other State, but she suffered vastly more in killed and wounded in battle.—OBSERVER.]

The Fine War Correspondence.

We have had occasion more than once to call attention to the splendid work of the Associated Press in its correspondence from the battlefield in this war. The Washington Post pertinently says on this subject:

The current number of Town Topics crowds a vast amount of truth into the following paragraph:

"Not a single one of the high-salaried and loudly-advertised war correspondents has distinguished himself during the present campaign. Not a single brilliant description of a battle on sea or land has been written by any of them. All of the best work has been done by plain, ordinary reporters—the most of them connected with the Associated Press—who were not allowed to sign their names to their articles. The utter absence of Dr. Russells and Archibald Forbeses has been one of the salient features of this strange war, which has rubbed the plating off many gold bricks."

A New Business House.

Mr. Isadore Rosenthal returned Saturday and is now preparing his store on Hay Street for a stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

The Acetylene Gas

The machinery for the acetylene plant has all arrived and is being placed in position. Within ten days Superintendent Tillinghast expects to have gas flowing through the pipes, the laying of which has been completed in the principal parts of the city.

A Sad Accident.

S. M. Taylor, Jr., the cripple son of Mr. S. M. Taylor, met with a serious accident yesterday evening. His crutch slipped while walking in his father's store at the foot of Haymount, and he fell to the floor, his whole weight bearing on his left leg, the cripple one, breaking it just above the knee.

A Disappointed Urchin.

There is one disappointed urchin in the city. His name is Willie A. Deal For the past two months he has set his heart on going to the War with a gentleman living on Haymount who promised to take him when he went. Now that Peace has been declared Willie is disconsolate. Willie is a plucky boy, and would give a Spaniard his size quite a tussle.

An Interesting Operation.

A day or two ago, Drs. Highsmith and Haigh performed an operation that is known as Tracheotomy, a rare and difficult piece of surgery. The lungs of Mr. I. D. Faircloth's little daughter became choked with watermelon pulp and seed, and, in order to allow her to breathe, the doctors made an opening in the windpipe, and through it the child is now breathing and will continue to do so until it heals up.

A Delightful Reception.

The Misses Thornton delightfully entertained a large company of friends at their residence on Anderson Street last night in honor of their accomplished guest, Miss Elizabeth Nicholson, of Vicksburg, Miss. The whole lower floor, with its handsomely furnished rooms, and brilliant decorations, was thrown open to the great throng of guests; all of whom spent an afternoon of genuine enjoyment. The following were among those present:

Misses Maggie Pemberton, Pond, Chapel Hill; Campbell, Tennessee; Cameron, Lake Waccamaw; Myers, Tallahassee, Fla.; Stedman, Elizabethtown; Alexander, Ellen Underwood, Lizzie Underwood, Fan Williams, Eliza Williams, May Williams, Eula May McDonald, Lizzie Brady, Mary MacRae, Mary Utley, Minnie Utley, Stella Thomson, Martha Brown, Pearl McMillan, Mary Augusta Myrover, Carrie Hawley, Mable Elliott, Selina Thomson, Kate Alderman, Lilly Lineberry, Roxie Dodd.

Messrs. George B. Underwood, J. Vance McGougan, Ed. Hawley, G. E. Galloway, Fry, J. C. MacRae, Jr., Emmet Pemberton, Henry McD. Robinson, David McKethan, Louis B. Hale, E. J. Hale, Jr., J. R. Boyd, W. A. Vanstory, Kyle Pemberton, Herbert Thomson, Walter Jessup, Hunter Smith, W. G. Moore, Tom Moore, James Croswell, Ruffin Horne, R. H. McDuffie, R. H. Dye.

A Watermelon Freak.

William Pearce, the care-taker of the Fair grounds, cut a watermelon yesterday and found written on the heart and almost in the centre of the melon the initials W. M. P. We saw this phenomenon this morning and it is certainly most remarkable, the letters being so distinct that one could see them a good distance off.

It can readily be seen that it is no fake, and besides William Pearce is a colored man of integrity and his word can be taken for it.

William is now wondering whether there is not something supernatural about this incident and, if so, whether it means good or bad luck. He had the phenomenon photographed this morning.

A Snap Convention—Intended as a Blow at Slocomb.

We have it from an absolutely reliable source that a part of the Republican Congressional Committee, of this district, have met and called the convention, for the nomination of a candidate, to meet at Warsaw on Aug. 19th, this coming Friday. This action in calling a snap convention is, it is surmised, for the purpose of endorsing the Populist nominee, Congressman Fowler, as against nominating a straight-fight Republican like Mr. Slocomb.

This action was, no doubt, taken at the instance of the Republican State Committee.

Poor and Weak

Catarrh and Bronchial Trouble—Had no Appetite—Now Better in Every Way—A Delicate Child.

"Some time since I took a sudden cold and could not get rid of it. Being subject to catarrh and bronchial trouble I coughed terribly. I lost my appetite and grew poor and weak and I did not feel like work. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time the cough disappeared, I slept well, had a good appetite and I was better in every way. Last spring I was not feeling well, I had no appetite and no strength. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon felt more like work. My little nephew was a delicate child and had a humor which troubled him so he could not rest at night. He has taken a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now he has a good appetite and is able to sleep." MISS ABBIE J. FREEMAN, South Duxbury, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion, 25c.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear Chas. H. Fletcher. on every the fac-simile signature of wrapper. This is the original "CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.

LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought Chas. H. Fletcher. on the and has the signature of wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 24, 1898. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Making Fame Abroad.

Mr. E. L. Remsburg, proprietor of the Fayetteville Marble Works, and himself one of the most expert stone cutters in the South, having already established an enviable reputation at home, foreign importations being almost a thing of the past, has for the past several years attracted the attention of the larger surrounding towns and adjoining States, and of the latter especially South Carolina, in which State he has already established a lasting reputation for fine workmanship.

The above remarks were suggested by our attention being attracted to two very handsome and massive monuments which Mr. Remsburg has just completed for shipment to Bennettsville, S. C. Both are being erected by the widow of the late William D. Rowe, of Bennettsville, one to the memory of her husband and one to the memory of her brother, the late Jno. R. Webster. They are of fine white Vermont marble, the Rowe monument being of the cottage style, the Webster one being a canopy monument.

Mr. Remsburg has several other large orders on hand, showing that the demand for fine work is increasing.

Company A May Go To St. Simon.

The Raleigh News and Observer of this morning says:

It is rumored on good authority that the military territory under Colonel Burgwyn is to be considerably increased in recognition of his ability as commander. This proposed enlargement is stated to consist of the forts at Blackbeard, Sapelo, St. Simon, Jekyl, and Little Cumberland Islands. At each of these, it is stated, a detachment of about forty men, under a commissioned officer, will be stationed for garrison duty. It is also thought to be very probable now that the other companies of the Second North Carolina will be sent to St Simon.

Work Given Up.

"I had boils all over my body and I became so weak I could hardly walk. I became reduced in flesh and was obliged to give up work. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me sound and well so that I have been able to resume my work. I now weigh 200 pounds."

CHARLES W. POKE, Brucetown, Va.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's.

Alligator Captured in the City.

An alligator, about a foot long, was captured in a ditch in front of Mr. J. W. Atkinson's residence on Winslow Street Sunday morning. The animal, no doubt, escaped from the Rough Riders, who passed through here last week on their way from Florida to New York.

Death of Mr. Arthur Bolton.

Mr. Arthur A. Bolton, son of Mr. H. H. Bolton, died at his residence in Flea Hill Saturday at 8 a. m. He has suffered terribly for several weeks with appendicitis and his death has been looked for for several days.

The deceased leaves a young wife, who was Miss Ida Geddie, daughter of Sheriff Geddie, and three children. The bereaved family has our sincerest sympathy.

Capt. Cobb Here.

Capt. J. S. Cobb, of Co. F. (Lumber Bridge Co.) Second Regiment, who is home on a furlough, was in the city Monday. He looks remarkably well and as if camp life agrees with him.

TO CLEANSE THE SYSTEM

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, to permanently overcome habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headache, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs, made by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Negroes as Officers.

New Orleans Picayune.

President McKinley's experiment of making regiments of negro troops with negro officers is not only proving a failure so far as the efficiency of the service is concerned, but it is rapidly demoralizing the army, in which already discipline is at a low ebb.

Few negroes are fit to have military command; but in this country race antagonism is so deep seated and intense that it prevents the recognition by the whites of negro officers in the way that recognition is due. Already the most serious results are following the attempt by the government to force negro officers upon the consideration of white people.

As an example of the trouble that is being caused by the attempt to enforce by military law official, which means social, intimacy between whites and negroes, may be cited the case of the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, of Garsetson's brigade, in the army in Porto Rico. That regiment has a negro company, officered by negroes. Some of the white officers refused to associate with them, and attempts were made to force the association. The result was that the colonel, lieutenant colonel and three majors and three captains resigned. They were charged with incompeteney to cover up the real reason: but the white people of the United States will not accept any device that seeks to force upon them negro equality, no matter under what pretext. There have also been resignations by some white officers in the negro immume regiment here, which has negro lieutenants, and it is going to be very difficult for self respecting white officers to serve with negro officials, no matter from what state they come.

Of course the appointment of negro officers was a political move wholly, but it is going to prove a false one. If President McKinley is to be known for his effort to force negro equality in the army, it will gain for him an unenviable name among the soldiers.

OILY
LAMPS
Hardest things in the house to clean. Most contrary things to keep clean. Most unpleasant when not cleaned. Are made clean and kept clean easily with that enemy of oil and grease and dirt—
GOLD DUST Washing Powder
Largest package—greatest economy.
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.
FAIRBANKS GOLD DUST Washing Powder

At Her Old Home.

Mrs. J. C. Thompson and her daughter, Mrs. E. L. Pemberton, are visiting relatives at Mrs. Thompson's old home in Red Hook, New York. They have been greatly interested in viewing the homes and burial places of their ancestors in that vicinity. The Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle of August 11th contains the following:

"RED HOOK.—Mrs. Thompson and her daughter, Mrs. Pemberton, of Fayetteville, North Carolina, spent Monday last in calling upon relatives and friends in town Mrs. Thompson is an old lady 84 years of age, a native and former resident of this place, but has spent the most of her life in the South, having been in her Southern home for 50 years. She expresses herself as being greatly pleased with her visit to the old place of her birth, and to meet so many of her relatives, many of whom she had never seen. She is a very intelligent and agreeable lady—as is also her daughter, Mrs. Pemberton. They experienced many exciting incidents during the Civil War, and to hear them recite some of them was exceedingly interesting. Mrs. Van Keuren, a relative of Mrs. Thompson, accompanied them. Mrs. Van Keuren is a resident of Poughkeepsie, and her relatives make her home headquarters during their trip north. Mrs. Thompson's maiden name was Cramer, and the families by that name now living here are pleased to claim some relation, as also the Waldorf and Massonneau families."

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhœa accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. BOOTH, Stumptown, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

General News of Interest.

The work of mustering out troops now begins. It is said that the Third North Carolina regiment, colored, will be included among the 40,000 troops to be disbanded.

It is announced that the American ambassador at London, Hay, has accepted the office of Secretary of State.

More than twenty million free samples of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in its merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time. King Bros.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., AUG. 18, 1898

We desire a live agent and correspondent at every postoffice in Cumberland and adjoining counties.

Correspondence on all subjects of local and general interest and opinions upon matters public of concern, are invited.

The editor will not be responsible for the views or statements of correspondents—and reserves the right at all times to revise or correct any article he may think requires it.

One side, only, of the paper must be written on—and the real name of the writer accompany the contribution. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hollingsworth & Co.—Have you seen?

A. S. Huske—The American-Spanish war is over.

Warren Prior & Son---Sale of watches for repairs.

Warren Prior & Son---Great reduction in prices of watches.

M. F. Crawford & Co---Prices slaughtered.

J. A. McArthur, Jr., A. B.---Lumber Bridge High School.

Frank Thornton Dry Goods Company---Better times are coming.

Several Persons Hurt in an Accident at Holt's Factory.

Monday afternoon about 1 o'clock, part of the shafting at the big Holt-Morgan mill fell to the floor, injuring more or less painfully, Will and Wade Autry and Fred Owen. The latter had an arm broken. One or two others were slightly injured.

A Terrible Fall from a Train.

Geo. Shephard, a colored boy, in the employ of Dasch & Son, bakers, was brought up from Garland Tuesday with his head horribly mangled, and placed in the hands of Dr. Melchoir.

He was going to Wilmington on the negro excursion from Greensboro, and when near Garland, he fell or was pushed from the train, which was going very fast. His head struck a cross tie, splitting his skull open in several places, one fracture being three inches long. The end of his nose was also cut off. The accident was not noticed from the train, and he lay unconscious near the track until picked up. He will hardly live.

Sergeant McKethan at Home.

Sergeant E. R. McKethan, of Company K, Second Georgia Volunteers, arrived home Tuesday night on a thirty days furlough, to recuperate his health, which has not been of the best during the latter part of his regiment's long stay at Tampa. The Second Georgia break camp at Tampa this week, and go to Huntsville, Alabama, where the Fourth Army Corps is to be assembled. Sergeant McKethan is one of our boys dispersed abroad who showed great patriotism on the outbreak of war, abandoning a growing law practice in Savannah to enlist as a private.

An Untimely Death.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Hill, of Pittsboro, are deeply grieved to learn of the death of their oldest son, Mr. Ross Ihrie Hill, a loveable boy, just entering upon man's estate.

Says the Chatham Record, of August 11th:

Mr. Ross I. Hill died at this place on last Saturday, aged 21 years and one week. He was the eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Hill.

The death of any loved one always causes grief, but it is peculiarly sad when that loved one has just attained manhood with the promise of a long life. It seems natural that the aged should die—that the ripened grain ready for the harvest should be cut down by the insatiate reaper—but a death like this seems so untimely!

This young man was indeed "his mother's boy"—mother and son devoted to and wrapped up in one another. And it was his deep love for his mother that caused him to yield to her tearful entreaties and resist his patriotic intention to volunteer at the beginning of the war with Spain.

How inscrutable are God's ways!

Everton Wicker Writes from Santiago.

Our gallant countyman Mr. Everton Wicker, who fought in the cavalry at Santiago, writes a long letter from that place to his mother, Mrs. M. E. Wicker, under date of Aug. 3rd. We are kindly permitted to quote the following:

We are camped in sight of Santiago, but expect to leave for Montauk soon. I suppose you read all about the battle, but no pen can describe the sufferings of our poor wounded half-fed soldiers, sick and no one to attend to them; they died for want of attention. The newspapers can't possibly exaggerate affairs. I have been sick but am better now. I shall be glad when we "kick off the dust" of Cuba from our feet, and I am disgusted with the average Cuban. All they want is what they can get out of us. The Red Cross Society gives them things and they then turn around and sell it to the soldiers if they can find any fool enough to buy. I would have written sooner but you have no idea how hard it is to get things. This is the first sheet of paper that I've had in over a month. This hasn't been a pic nic down here for any of us, and it will be a joyful time when we get in the dear old State again.

Harnett's Democratic Nominees—A Rousing Convention.

Harnett County nominating Convention convened in Lillington (Harnett county) on Monday. It was the most enthusiastic and largely attended within the recollection of one of Harnett's citizens, Mr. M. W. Grady. He estimates the attendance at 1500.

NOMINEES.

F. P. Jones of Dunn, for the Senate.

D. H. McLean for the House.

Silas Salmon for Sheriff.

For Clerk of the Court—Dr. Wethers.

Register of Deeds, —— Holloway, of Buie's Creek Academy.

Treasurer—D. Mathias.

For Commissioners—E. F. Young, Neill Smith and Thos. Harrington.

Mr. Grady says it looks like the people have waked up again, and the convention reminded all present of the days of '68.

Messrs. McLean and Jones made rousing speeches.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

THE SITUATION.

From Monday's Daily.

The war is over and yet the many-times predicted revolution in Spain has not taken place and, from present appearances, will not take place.

Probably the last shot to be fired in this war was when Morro Castle shot a 12-inch shell into the stern of the San-Francisco Friday morning off Havana.

A dispatch, dated August 13th, says:

The flagship San Francisco, the monitor Miantonomah and the auxiliary yacht Sylvia were fired upon by the Havana batteries shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning. One 10 or 12 inch shell struck the San Francisco's stern as she turned to get out of range, and tore a hole about a foot in diameter, completely wrecking Commodore Howell's quarters and smashing his book case to fragments. Nobody was injured and, being under orders not to attack the batteries, the ships retreated as fast as their engines would carry them.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

A Dispatch from Washington last night says:

The White House, the War Department and the Navy Department to-day resumed their usual Sunday quietude, a condition which has not prevailed since the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, on February 15th. Secretary Alger was at the Department a few minutes and also went to the White House, but did not remain long. General Corbin came into his office during the day and looked over his dispatches, but did not remain constantly on duty, as he has been doing.

The President belives that the most serious problem which the peace commission will be called upon to deal with is the Philippines. Before the commission assembles it is hoped that the affairs of Cuba and Porto Rico will be found in such process of adjustment as to leave little for the commission to consider under that head. The absolute relinquishment by Spain of all sover eignty over the islands in the West Indies will allow only the property questions to be settled between the governments—that is, what Spain shall take away and what shall remain as captures of war.

THE SPANISH PRESS ON THE DEFEAT.

A dispatch from Madrid yesterday says:

El Pais today prints the text of the protocol signed by the United States and Spain, with mourning borders and says: "Spain, without colonies, is reduced to the role of a third rate power."

El Imparcial says: "Peace will not bring to Spain even the rest she so much needs after three years and a half of war."

El Nacion says, bitterly: "If Spain had at least been vanquished only after a furious and heroic struggle she could resign her-elf. Peace with the United States will only be a momentary respite from our misfortune."

El Liberal says the article in the protocol relating to the Philippines does not indicate that anything good for Spain will be fixed upon, and the question will not be settled favorably for her.

El Globe (ministerial) pines for peace between Spain and the United States, and says the communications on Eastern questions which Day and Cambon have signed, begin the first chapter in a new history of Europe.

El Tiempo (Conservative) says: "Peace is an accomplished fact. The bitterness of defeat does not prevent us from seeing with satisfaction the end of the war."

FIGHTING IN PORTO RICO.

Headquarters of General Wilson, at Coamo, August 13, morning.—"Tell the American General if he desires no further shedding of blood to remain where he is."

This is the reply that the Spanish commander, Col. Nuevillas, sent to General Wilson's demand for the surrender of Aibonito made last night.

General Shafter's report of the health conditions of his corps, also received to-night, follows: "Sanitary report for August 13: Total number of sick, 2,514; total number fever cases, 1,947; total number new fever cases, 179; total number fever cases returned to duty, 357; deaths, 9."

A press dispatch from Washington says:

No more troops will be sent to Gen. Merritt unless he asks for them. It is believed at the War Department that the 16,000 men now there are sufficient to garrison Manila and the ground which the United States for the present will occupy. All of the troops that were with General Shafter in the Santiago campaign will be ont of Cuba by Friday of this week. General Shafter will accompany them to Montauk Point. There will remain at Santiago five regiments of immunes to do garrison duty.

SPANISH PRISONERS GO HOME.

The dispatch from Shafter, which was dated at Santiago Sunday evening reads: "Luzon sailed this afternoon for Spain with 2,056 soldiers, 4 priests, 16 women, 34 children and 137 officers: toral, 2,237."

From Tuesday's Daily.

All interest is now centered in the forthcoming peace commission, which is to meet in Paris, and wind up the affairs of the late war. There is also much speculation as to who will be made military rulers of the several colonies of late belonging to Spain.

General Blanco has resigned as Captain General of Cuba, and Captain General Augusti of the Phillippines has fled to Spain.

A dispatch from Washington last night says:

The reconstruction of affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico and throughout the Spanish West Indies is receiving earnest consideration in official quarters, and at the White House today the President saw a number of prominent callers in connection with this reconstruction in our new insular dependencies. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee spent some time with the President going over the condition of Cuban affairs. While no announcement was made, the impression prevailed that General Lee would be one of the Cuban military commissioners to be named within a few days.

The Navy Department decided during the day to yield as far as practicable to the public desire at New York for a naval review of the ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet. Accordingly acting Secretary Allen, issued the following order:

"The Department is much gratified at the desire expressed to see a review of the warships and cruisers recently ordered home, and so far as practicable is desirous of carrying out the wishes of those citizens who wish to see the ships. But neither the officers nor the men of the fleet are in condition to participate in a street parade. The Department is taking the opportunity of the armistice to put these ships at once into the best possible condition for such uses as may here after be required of them. It is expected all other work will be suspended and the entire available force of the navy yard directed to this work, in order to secure the greatest possible dispatch.

"The Department will direct, upon the arrival in New York harbor, that the fleet will steam up the North River as far as General Grant's tomb, fire a salute and steam back to the anchorage. It is expected that the fleet will reach New York on Saturday, the 20th inst."

The plan is to have Admiral Sampson met off Sandy Hook with orders for the procession up the North River. It is expected that the fleet will be off Sandy Hook some time Friday night but will lie outside the harbor until Saturday morning.

Secretary Alger to day received a letter from Generat Shafter, which is in part as follows:

"Headquarters Fifth Army Corps,
Santiago de Cuba, August 4th.
"Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

"My Dear General Alger: Your kind letter of July 25th, was handed me yesterday by Major Sniffen.

The number taken ill in my command is very great, as you will see, though not very much greater than those returned to duty, and the death rate is not at present alarming, although it is steadily on the increase, and the doctors tell me that the fever, malarial and otherwise, is constantly presenting more virulent features.

"The silver question has settled itself, and American silver is received the same as American paper. The missing, I believe, have nearly all been accounted for. Not a single man was captured and the only men now missing are those who were killed in the thick brush and whose bodies have never been found. The country has been scoured faithfully for bodies. This was done a short time after the battle.

"The camps now occupied are measureably good. They certainly are on the best ground in the vicinity and slight changes of location can be made. The difficulty in separating camps of an army of this size is on account of the great difficulty of supplying them with necessary food, especially during the wet season, when half a dozen wagons over a road cut it into ruts two feet deep in places. Pack trains are very good and we have to use them and do use them all the time; in fact without them we could not get along; but the sickness among the teamsters and packers has been very great—nearly every one of them, I suppose 95 per cent. have been sick, and, like the soldiers, they do not recover their strength.

"Supplies are abundant here of all articles of food and clothing. I cannot fully express my gratitude to you for all the opportunities that you have given me and for the confidence that you repose in me, as shown more strongly than in any other way by leaving me unhampered in my operations against Santiago.

"I am very sincerely yours,
"WM. E. SHAFTER."

SPANISH TROOPS GOING HOME.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba yesterday says:

The embarkation of the prisoners is being pushed with great activity. This is rendered imperative by their horrible condition. The mortality is so great in the Spanish camp, where disease is rampant, that no longer are the dead buried. A funeral pile of ten or twelve bodies is made, saturated with kerosene and set on fire, cremating the bodies in the open air.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomina, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The American loss during the storming of Manila Saturday, is not yet known thorogh it is said to have been small.

The Manila correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph gives the following account of the taking of the capital of the Phillippines:

"Nothing could be more humane than the Americans' capture of the town. General Merritt and Admiral Dewey's plan was to spare every object but the armed defences and the trenches. Apparently the American losses were extremely small. The Spanish entrenchments varied in point of distance from two to four miles from the centre of Old Manila.

"Defending this long line of at least ten miles were not over, and probably under 5,000 Spanish regular troops, volunteers and natives. About half that number were in hospitals. The attacking force numbered from 10,000 to 20,000 natives and 10,000 Americans on shore and abord the fleet. In every respect the advantage was on the side of the attack. The American field guns threw heavier metal and had longer range than the Spanish, the marksmanship of the United States gunners was much superior to that of the Spaniards, and the men were stronger and in better condition. The Spaniards are a small race compared with their stalwart opponents, and worn out by a hundred days' siege and disappointed by the failure to arrive of the promised Spanish relief squadron, they had lost heart. It was a hopeless struggle.

"Looking over the bay it was curious to notice the foreign fleets arrange themselves according to their sympathies. The English and Japanese were near the Americans and the Germans and French on the opposite sides of the bay north of the Pasig river. The British erniser Immortalite and her consorts kept fairly near the American line. The attacking squadron formed in line between Malate and Old Manila with the Concord watching the fort at the mouth of the Pasig. The American fleet lay outside the breakwater.

"The Olympia fired the first shot at 9:40 o'clock and a fairly continuous, but by no means furious, cannonade was kept up until 11:20 o'clock. By that time the Malate fort was silenced and the American troops then stormed the entrenchments. The Spaniards who were in the earthworks tell me that the quick firing guns of the little gunboat Rapido, which lay close to the shore, were far more terrible in their effects than was the raking fire of the ships.

"Resistance to the American attack was impossible. The first Colorado regiment was the earliest to charge the Spaniards, who retired to the second line, but soon, outnumbered, they were forced into the old city. A part of Malate suffered severely from the bombardment. The vaunted intramural defences were not tried. The Spanish commander, convinced that further resistance was hopeless, hoisted a white flag at 11:20 o'clock and the order to cease firing was immediautely issed in the centre of the town, but in the outskirts street fighting continued for some time afterwards between the rebels and Spaniards.

"The fear felt in the city is in regard to the conduct of the insurgents.

"As I write this in the house of the German consul a brisk fusilade is going on between the combatants and musketry fire is rattling all around."

A dispatch from Manila to Berlin says:

The losses, American and Spanish, are not yet known. The Spaniards in the trenches probably numbered 3,000 men. The American attacking force numbered 10,000 and the Americans were better armed, better trained, and in better condition.

The foreign fleets watched the bombardment with acute interest. The American warships engaged were the Olympia, Petrel, Raleigh, McCulloch, Boston, Monterey, Charleston and Baltimore. The Spaniards assert that the fire of the Americans, for the most part, fell short, the only effective fire being from a small gunboat armed with quick firing guns that was close in shore.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

Hay to Succeed Day.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The fact has been established beyond question that Secretary of State Day is to resign immediately after the meeting in Paris of the peace tribunal has been completed. It is stated on the highest authority that his successor will be John Hay the present Ambassador to England.

Truth wears well. People have learned that DeWitt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick headache. They don't gripe. King Bros.

Aibonito Would Have Fallen in Four Days.

By cable to the Observer.

Ponce, Aug. 14th.—Gen. Miles says that Aibonito would have been his within four days had not the protocol been signed. Gen. Wilson was already turning the enemy's flank and Gen. Brooke was pushing on his rear when the President's order came. Fears are expressed by the natives that during the period of negotiations the Spanish troops may be allowed free license within their lines to terrorize the inhabitants. If this be the case Gen. Miles says he is powerless to interfere. Lieuts. Eames and Fench also the insurgent Linveras were sent today through the country, north west, to raise the American flag in all towns.

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for DeWitt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. King Bros.

Another Battle in Porto Rico.

By cable to the Observer.

Ponce, Porto Rico, August 11.—The contemplated flank movement by the Second Wisconsin regiment against the Spanish at Abinito has been abandoned by order of Gen. Miles. The officers here believe that the war is ended. Gen. Schwan yesterday encountered three thousand Spaniards near Hermigeuros, the latter making a stubborn resistance. The Americans fought well, driving the Spanish before them. Private Fernberg and one other were killed. Lieut. Bryon and fourteen others were wounded. The Spanish loss is believed to have been heavy. It is learned that eleven Spaniards were killed and aixty wouhded in the fight at Coamo.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used to-day for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstinate coughs. King Bros.

News from Porto Rico—Fighting Ceased.

By cable to the Observer.

Ponce, Aug. 14th.—Yesterday Gen. Miles cabled Captain General Macias at San Juan the fact that a protocol had been signed and today received an acknowledgment of the notification. Gen. Miles also sent Captain Mickler with a flag of truce to bear the same intelligence to the Spanish commander at Aibonito. Gen. Miles is undecided whether to personally remain here during the period of negotiations or not, but the four army columns will remain where they are until the negotiations are completed. The Spanish army will be withdrawn. The volunteers are now anxious to get home, though orders have been issued to make the troops as comfortable as possible. The transports arrived are being unloaded, no orders to contrary having been received.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them. King Bros.

The United Stats to Pay Off the Insurgent Army.

By cable to the Observer.

Santiago, Aug. 16.—A secret meeting was held last night between the commanding officers of the American army and the Cuban leaders. The strictest secrecy is maintained as to the meeting, which lasted nearly two hours and at which General Garcia was present. The information obtained is to the effect that the Cuban situation was thoroughly reviewed and it was resolved to disband the Cuban army, also that the United States should pay off the men. This involves an expenditure of fifteen millions, but it is of the utmost importance to the island whose wealth is entirely agricultural, to stop the raiding and burning by the insurgents.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by H. R. HORNE, Druggist, Fayetteville, N. C.

Horrible Affair at San Francisco.

By telegraph to the Observer.

San Francisco, August 16.—The father of pugilist Corbett killed his wife and then attempted suicide. It is believed that he will die.

A Mysterious Murder in New York.

By telegraph to the Observer)

New York, August 16.—A richly dressed young woman was found murdered in the Hotel Grand with her head crushed to a pulp by a gas pipe. It is the most mysterious case of the day.

Wheeler to Have an Ovation.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Courtland, Ala., Aug. 16.—General Wheeler sends word that he will come immediately home after his arrival at Montauk Point. Preparations for an ovation to him are near completion.

The Personnel of the Several Commissions.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The following semi official list was given out this morning:

Cuban Commission—Generals Wade, Butler and Admiral Sampson.

Porto Rico Commission—Generals Brooke, Sobwan and Admiral Sehley.

General Lee was not named on the Cuban commission as he will be appointed head of the army corps to occupy Cuba.

LATER.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The President this afternoon appointed on the Cuban commission Gens. Wade and Butler and Admiral Sampson; on the Porto Rico commission, Gens. Brooke, Gordon and Admiral Schley.

The Peace News in Havana.

By cable to the Observer.

Havana, August 16.—The reports put into circulation with respect to the progress of peace negotiations between Spain and the United States have the effect of stimulating the orders sent from Europe and other countries by cable to buy Cuba's public stock. The news that General Blanco had received dispatches from M. Cambon definitely declaring that peace preliminaries were settled and signed, spread with lightning-like rapidity throughout the city, and general relief was felt at the prospect for a peace that would put an end to the spilling of blood and the long era of desolation and ruin from which the island had suffered, as there is scarcely any family, Spanish or Cuban, which has not felt the terrible depression of war.

German Meddling Becoming Serious.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, August 16.—The President was profoundly interested in the news coming last night from Consul Wildman that Captain General Augustin had arrived on the Kaiserin Augusta and reported the surrender of Manila. The officials are inclined to credit the report. The President had expected such news and is now anxiously awaiting message from Dewey telling of the occurrence of the fall of the city. Although it is not officially admitted, many of the administration officials are much concerned over the fact of the continued indications of Germany's desire to interfere in the matter of the Phillippines. There is some reason to believe that the German cruiser went to Manila for the express purpose of conveying the fleeing Spanish General to Spain. There are many other reasons for the uneasiness not to say anxiety of the administration over Germany's attitude. It is believed, however that Dewey can be depended on to hold Germany in check.

Simultaneous Naval and Land Assault on Manila—After Two Hours Battle the City Surrenders.

By cable to the Observer

Hong Kong, Tuesday, Aug. 16.—The report of the capitulation of Manila is confirmed by the German Consul. He says that at ten o'clock Saturday morning Admiral Dewey advanced on the city with his war ships having previously received a refusal to his demand for surrender. The flagship Olympia again signalled the city to surrender and the Spaniards still refusing to capitulate the Olympia commenced the bombardment of the forts with eight inch shells. Simultaneously with the bombardment the land forces marched on the city. The battle lasted two hours when the white flag was hoisted over the forts which had been nearly destroyed. Captain General Augustin and his family were taken aboard the German cruiser Kaiser Augusta. He sailed for Hong Kong. Admiral Dewey is expected to send a fast cruiser with the news to this point soon.

A Report from Dewey.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, Aug. 17th.—The Navy Department received this morning a report from Dewey on the fall of Manila; it is now being deciphered.

Cervera Received in New York with Enthusiasm.

By telegraph to the Observer,)

New York, Aug. 17.—Admiral Cervera arrived in this city this morning on his way to Annapolis. He was accorded an enthusiastic reception.

Will be Court Martialed for Surrendering Manila.

By cable to the Observer.)

Madrid, Aug. 17th.—It it officially stated that Gen. Augustin obeyed orders of the government in devolving the command at Manila upon Jaudenes. The latter will be tried by court-martial for surtendering without making a greater resistance.

What we Captured at Manila.

By cable to the Observer.

Manila, Aug. 13, via Hong Kong.—The city of Manila surrendered today; four American ships bombarded Malate for two hours, and fired hundreds of shots, after which our flag was raised over the Phillippines. The Spanish surrendered seven thousand men and twelve thousand stands of arms, together with an immense amount of ammunition. The Spaniards were allowed honors of war.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Reported the Phillippines Insurgents Attacked American Troops.

By cable to the Observer.)

Hong Kong, Aug. 17.—It is rumored that the United States troops now occupying Manila have had trouble with the rebel forces under the Insurgent leader Aguinaldo; according to one account the insurgents, upon whom various restrictions had been placed by General Merritt mutinied at not being permitted to have a share in the surrender of the city. It is reported that they attacked the Americans in the trenches.

Mails and Passengers for Havana.

By telegraph to the Observer.

New York, August 17.—The steamships Lydia and Matanzas, both of Ward Line, leave this afternoon for Havana, carrying mails and passengers and a large cargo. These vessels are the first to re-establish direct traffic between two principal ports of the United States and Cuba, which was interrupted on the declaration of the blockade April 7th.

A Threatened Outbreak Among the Cubans

By cable to the Observer.

Santiago, August 17.—Generals Wood and Lawton have sent word to the Cubans at Cobre Bayamo, also to Camp Castillo that any attempt on the part of the Cubans to enter the city of Santiago with arms will be prevented by the Americans. The Cubans were informed that they might assist in the restoration of prosperity to island by returning home and aiding the United States authorities in establishing order. The Cuban officers sent back word that they were trying to check a threatened outbreak among the Cubans, but that the dissatisfied element is very strong.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Serious State of Affairs at Camp Montauk.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Montauk, L. I., August 17.—The number of suspected yellow fever cases in detention hospitals has increased from twenty-seven to thirty-six by discovery of nine new cases aboard the St. Louis. The camp physicians consider the discovery of new cases as having a serious aspect, as the camp has not been quarantined as yet. Last night the following notice was posted: "Orders have been received to quarantine this camp," but General Young says the order is not effective. In the opinion of army officers the camp should be quarantined should fever appear, but the right of State officers to force any sort of regulations upon what is practically a government reservation is pointedly disputed, the officers considering that Gen. Young alone can act in the matter. There is some fears of a clash between the civil and miiitary authorities.

Dewey's Report of the Taking of Manila

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The following was received by the Navy Department this morning and promptly bulletined:

"Manila, Aug. 13.—MANILA SURRENDERED TO-DAY TO THE AMERICAN LAND AND NAVAL FORCES AFTER A COMBINED ATTACK; A DIVISION OF MY SQUADRON SHELLED THE FORTS AND INTRENCHMENTS OF MALATE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE CITY DRIVING BACK THE ENEMY, OUR ARMY ADVANCING ON THAT SIDE AT THE SAME TIME. THE CITY SURRENDERED ABOUT FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON; THE AMERICAN FLAG BEING HOISTED BY LIEUT. BRUMBY; ABOUT SEVEN THOUSAND PRISONERS OF WAR WERE TAKEN; THE SQUADRON HAD NO CASUALTIES. ON THE SEVENTH GEN. MERRITT AND I FORMALLY DEMANDED THE SURRENDER OF THE CITY WHICH THE SPANISH GENERAL REFUSED.

(Signed) "DEWEY."

Treats with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, with out nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket. 50c box, $1, $2.50 at your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

STOP SMOKING

Great Reduction in Prices of Watches.

Good reliable time keepers in solid nickel silver cases, American manufacture, fully guaranteed at $2.00 (two dollars). Better quality, 7 jewel, from the best factories, Elgin and others, $3.00 to $3.50.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

aug 15-d2w2

Sale of Watches for Repairs.

We have a large number of Watches left with us for repairs. All those uncalled for that have been in our possession for the past eighteen months or more will be offered for sale September 15th.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

aug 15-d1w4

The American-Spanish War is Over

but Uncle Sam's Internal Revenue tax has come to stay.

When you need

TOBACCO

see our stock.

It is hoped the long promised prosperity will boom in on short notice. "The Hay Street Grocer" will try and do his best to induce prosperity.

The many friends of J. TEREMER PEARCE will be pleased to know he can be found with "The Hay Street Grocer," where he is ever ready to serve the trade in a satisfactory manner.

Thanking the public for past patronage we hope, with

Goods at Rock Bottom,

to induce continued favors.

I am, truly,
A. S. HUSKE.

Woods' Seeds Best For the South.

NEW CROP TURNIP SEED

just received by

H. R. HORNE,
Agent for Fayetteville.

Lumber Bridge High School.

Fall session opens September 5, 1898.

Thorough instruction in English, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Natural Science, Music, Art, Bookkeeping, Shorthand and Typewriting, Music taught by a graduate of the Woman's College, Richmond, Va.

120 students representing 7 counties.

Board and tuition for the year $60 and upward.

Address J. A. McARTHUR, Jr., A. B., Lumber Bridge, N. C

HAVE YOU SEEN Those Embroideries —AT— HOLLINGSWORTH & CO.'S?

35 and 25 cent goods at 15 and 12½.
Others 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
They are the cheapest you ever saw.

Latest for Skirts.

We have it in Vandyke Suitings.

New Calicoes.

Indigo Blues, Turkey Reds, Brocades, &c., &c.

Fresh Shoes

every day for men, boys, ladies and children.

Don't Forget Our Custom-Made Clothing

We are showing samples from The Royal Tailors, Continental, International, Jacob Reed, Klee & Co., Hammerslaugh and others.

Suits $8.33 and up.
Pants $2.20 and up.

Hollingsworth & Co

OLD NEWSPAPERS, suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale cheap at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

BETTER TIMES ARE COMING!

Prosperity and Success Is What We Look For!

THE WAR IS OVER

we are glad to know, and everything is looking upward!

Push and enterprise, coupled with good business sense, is what we are driving our business with. We have no idea of carrying any goods over this season. The stuffhas got to move. We have placed a price on the stock to move it.

8 1,00 pairs fine French Kid-Buttoned Ziegler's high-class Shoes, price $2.50 to $3.00 per pair, to close at $1.50.

24 pairs fine Ladies' French Patent-Leather Button Shoes, D and E last, 1½ to 5, price $3.50 and $4.00 per pair, to close out at $2.00.

$5.00 Hand-made Gents' Fine Shoes at $2.50 per pair.

You know we are closing every pair of shoes out at 50 to 75 cents on the dollar. Now is the time for you to buy shoes for the winter.

SHOES FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Frank Thornton Dry Goods Co.

Cheapest place in town to buy shoes.

Ice Cream Soda,

all flavors. The most popular drink the country over. Generally sold at 10 cents. For sale at 5 cents by

H. R. HORNE.

Your orders for

FLOORING AND CEILING

for my planing mill will have prompt attention if left at my Hardware Store.

Walter Watson.

$2.00 Shoes for 75 cents. PRICES $2.50 to $4.00 Shoes for 75c.

SLAUGHTERED.

We have placed on a table near the front door of our store 73 pairs of Reed's, Foust's and Douglass's Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, Nos. 13 to 2½. These goods were bought from L. B. Holt & Co., and apparently are as good as if just made. We have sold dozens of pairs in Fayetteville, and, so far as we know, every pair has given satisfaction. Not a pair on the table that sold for less than $2.00, and the greater part of them sold from $2.50 to $4.00 per pair. We now offer any shoe on the table at 75 cents per pair.

Every pair Oxford Ties and Slippers in the house at cost.

Shirt waists reduced to 37½, 50, 60 and 75 cents each.

Our Ladies' Gowns and Skirts, ready-made and nicely trimmed, are as cheap as you could buy the material of which they are made.

Don't forget that we are always at the top of the heap in quality and at the bottom in price.

M. F. CRAWFORD & CO.

Wiping Out Spanish Atrocities

quick as possible, Uncle Sam will do now in Cuba. For a good, quick and invigorating bath there is nothing like a good, big sponge. We have everything in Summer toilet goods in sponges, combs, brushes, tooth and face powders, toilet waters, perfumes, soaps, &c., that you will need on your vacation.

KING BROS., Druggists,
Hotel LaFayette,
Fayetteville, N. C.

A Sufferer from the Heat,

who perspires freely, will be surprised when he notes how much longer the linen done up here keeps fresh and cool when the thermometer is on the rampage, than that they have ever worn before. Our hot weather laundry work is "done up" for keeps, and you save money by having it done here.

LEDBETTER BROS.,
Fayetteville Steam Laundry.
'Phone 42

WALTER WATSON'S HARDWARE HOUSE

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Lumber and Building Material

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Thoroughly Dried Material Always On Hand,

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, AND MOULDINGS

Farming Implements

OF ALL KINDS,

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Ploughs, Forks, &c.

SIX FT. WIRE NETTING.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER ON THIS MATERIAL

Steam Fixtures for Saw Mills.

Agent for the Frick Co. Engines and Machinery.

☞ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON PLANTS OF ANY CAPACITY.

Yours Respectfully,

WALTER WATSON.

Pemberton's Book and Music House,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines,

Bicycle and Bicycle Sundries sold on *easy terms.*
School Books and School Supplies.
Singing Books, Bibles and Sunday-school Literature.
Pictures, Easels—Picture Frames made to order.

WALL PAPER,

Fancy Goods and Toys for the Children

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
Our Stock is large and very complete.
Prices Low.

Arrest
disease by the timely use of Tutt's Liver Pills, an old and favorite remedy of increasing popularity. Always cures
SICK HEADACHE,
sour stomach, malaria, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.
TUTT'S Liver PILLS

Wheeler's Reputation the Best.

The public is settling down to the conviction that, with the ending of the war, our ex-rebel, General Joe Wheeler, stands at the very head of the army for laurels won.

The able and careful Washington staff correspondent of the Atlanta Journal writes that paper, under date of August 10th, as follows:

Of all the generals with the army in front of Santiago Major General Wheeler now promises to come out of the campaign with the highest reputation for courage, strength of purpose, military foresight and soldierly discretion.

This was the opinion advanced by a prominent officer of the war department today when the Round Robin and Roosevelt coptroversy were under discussion. There is no doubt that the conduct of General Wheeler in the Santiago campaign has won golden opinions from leading officers in the army. In private conversation they assert the belief that the principal credit of the victory belongs to General Wheeler more than to any other general who took part in the campaign. Strong reasons are advanced for this opinion. It has been made clear that if it had not been for General Wheeler's determination the army would have retreated from the advanced position which it captured in the fight before San Juan. The telegram sent by General Wheeler to General Shafter on the night of July 1 clearly indicates this.

In this telegram General Wheeler says that many of the officers had appealed to him to have the line withdrawn and the army take up a position further back, but that he positively discountenanced this as it would lose the American army much prestige. He urged General Shafter not to pay any attention to similar requests if made of him.

* * *

That General Wheeler understood perfectly the conditions which confronted the army when he took this stand against a retreat is shown by his telegram to General Shafter. In it he said:

"The lines are thin, as so many men have gone to the rear with wounded and many are exhausted; but I hope these men can get up tonight and with our line entrenched and Lawton on our right, we ought to hold tomorrow, but I fear it will be a severe day. If we can get through tomorrow all right we can make our breastworks strong the next night."

"He realized thoroughly," said this officer above quoted, "that his forces were in bad shape and that they had hot work before them. But he saw also that they could win out if they held their ground, and believing that, he counted not the cost. He at once set the whole army to work strengthening its position, and we learn from officers who have returned from the front that it was his intelligent direction which not only made the American position tenable, but enabled our army later on to drive the Spaniards into Santiago. Some of the officers who took part in the battle even go so far as to say that if it had not been for General Wheeler the victory of Santiago might have been lost and the American forces routed. Even while he was so sick that he had to be carried around in a litter, his knowledge of what ought to be done and his directions as to how to do it were of incalculable advantage.

"You will take notice that General Wheeler is the only one of the commanding generals at the front whose name is not signed to the 'Round Robin.' Just as he refused to listen to the generals who urged a retreat, so also did he refuse to take part in any complaint. He was not unsympathetic to the sufferings of his men. His telegrams to General Shafter show how deeply he was affected by the hardships which they endured. 'You can hardly realize the exhausted condition of the troops,' he said in speaking of the situation at the front on the night of the battle of San Juan. But he had himself stuck to his duty like a man when racked with pain, and he looked to the men under him to show a similar undaunted grit.

"A southern man and a democrat—one might have looked for criticism from him of the conditions which Colonel Roosevelt so forcibly set forth. None came. General Wheeler stood out against retreat; he stood out against complaint. We give all our generals at the front praise for their gallantry in action, but General Wheeler has shown himself to be the ablest and truest soldier of them all."

Much more did this officer say setting forth all sides and illustrating his arguments with parts of the various reports.

* * *

The report that a courtmartial may likely be the outcome of the "Round Robin" is discredited at the war department. A high authority in military law said that all the generals, from General Shafter, who called the meeting, down to the least who signed it, were amenable to courtmartial, but that no such proceeding was likely under the circumstances. As it was explained by this authority, the "Round Robin" is recognized in military law as a form of mutiny. It is an attempt to get at the people over the heads of the war authorities. The only authorized form of procedure in such a state of affairs as existed at Santiago is for each brigade commander to report the condition of his brigade to the division commander, and for the division commanders to represent the facts to the commanding general, who, if he sees fit, can report with recommendations to the department. If the war department acts, all well and good; but if it does not, the commanding general and his subordinate officers must not carry the matter further. They must grin and bear. That is military law. Any other course of action is regarded as prejudicial to good order and discipline and lays the offenders liable to a courtmartial.

General Shafter's action in calling a meeting of his officers to consider a protest is considered a gross breach of military discipline and was so looked upon by General Wheeler. The fact that the department had already decided to do just what Colonel Roosevelt was trying to force them to do made the matter appear especially ill timed. The publication was an aggravation. The real offense was in holding the meeting.

Candidates for the Criminal Judgship.

So far as we can learn there is no candidate among the Cumberland Democrats for the Criminal Court Judgship. Mr. D. Worthington, of Wilson, is a candidate we understand. New Hanover has a candidate, as will be seen by the following from the Messenger:

The democratic convention of the eastern criminal circuit will meet at Fayetteville on Wednesday, September 7th, to nominate a candidate for judge to contest the honors with Judge Thomas H. Sutton, the republican nominee. We learn that the friends of Herbert McClammy, Esq., of this city, will present Mr. McClammy to the convention for the nomination.

A Queer Accident.

Mr. Marshal Williams' little boy, while running across Hay Street Friday morning, struck his head against a piece of scantling nailed across the awning in front of Pemberton's Book and Music Store, and fell senseless to the sidewalk. He was taken into the Book Store and soon regained consciousness, and in a short while was appearently as well as ever.

Home on a Furlough.

Private Joe Buckingham, of the Lumber Bridge Company, arrived home Thursday from Fort McPherson on a sixty day's furlough. When his company left Fort McPherson he was left there in the hospital sick, and has just recovered sufficiently to travel. While at Fort McPherson he had his rifle stolen, and was required to pay for it $16; so he brought his gun along with him this time for safe-keeping.

Captain Cobb at Home.

The Maxton Scottish Chief of Thursday morning says:

Captain Cobb, of Company F, Second Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, passed through Maxton yesterday morning en route to his home in Lumber Bridge. The Captain has been in feeble health, but is some better, and is on a thirty days' furlough. He says the boys are all well and getting along finely.

When you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for burns. King Bros.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

THE SITUATION.

From Thursday's Daily.

As told in our dispatches yesterday afternoon a protocol, or treaty has been agreed upon by this Government and the French Ambassador and it now remains for the Spanish Government to officialy sanction it.

A dispatch from Washington last night says:

The preliminary negotiations looking toward the confirmation of peace advanced a long step to-day when the Secretary of State, and the French Ambassador agreed upon the terms upon which future negotiations for a treaty are to be conducted, and reduced those to the form of a protocol. This protocol, it is true is yet to be signed and is to be submitted to the Spanish Government before the formal signatures are affixed but the Administration's view as to the progress made to day was set out in Secretary Day's sentence: "It is expected that this protocol will be executed."

There is always the possibility in dealing with the Spanish Government that it may recede at the last moment from an implied aggreement, but it is scarcely probable that it would be willing to involve the French Ambassador in the difficulties that would follow what to the world would seem to be a repudiation of his benevolent efforts in behalf of Spain.

There must be delay—possibly from 24 to 44 hours—before the next step can be taken and the protocol made binding upon both the United States and Spain by the attachment of the signature of the Plenipotentiaries, Secretary Day for the United States and M. Cambon for Spain. The delay will be largely attributable to physical causes. The protocol is long and must be translated and turned back and forth into code and simple language no less than five times before it reaches Madrid through the French foreign office. This work was not be gun until late this afternoon after it had consumed the best energies of Assistant Secretary Adee, of the Stat Department and M. Thiebaut, Secretary of the French Embassy in the preparation for formal shape of the two copies of the protocol, one in English and one in French.

The answer of Spain to the terms of peace not being entirely satisfactory to this Government, there was some apprehension early in the day that negotiations might be broken off or further delayed. A conference between the French Ambassador and Secretary Day at the State Department during the morning, however, seemed to relieve the situation, as this was followed promptly by a call of the Secretary on the President, with whom he remained some time.

After his talk with the President, the Secretary said:

"We have agreed upon a protocol embodying proposed terms for the negotiation of a treaty of peace, including the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, and it is expected that this protocol will be executed."

This was the first admission that the two Governments at last had practically come together on the basis of peace. It was intimated that what remained to be accomplished was purely formal in character, and no doubt was entertained that the signatures required would be attached in due time.

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

The President has determined to recommend to Congress that acting Rear Admiral Sampson be advanced eight numbers and Commodore Schley six numbers. This will result in making each a Rear Admiral, but Commodore Schley ranking immediately below Admiral Sampson.

Captain Clark, of the Oregon, will be recommended in the captains grade and Lieutenant Commander Wainwright will go up eight numbers Other promotions throughout the fleet will be recommended.

FIGHTING IN PORTO RICO.

A dispatch from Coamo, Porto Rico August 9th says:

General Wilson captured the town of Coamo this morning with a loss of only seven men wounded, one mortally, all members of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania.

The Spanish are known to have lost their commander, Major Yellescas, Captain Ecante, Captain Lopez and nine privates, all killed, and to have had thirty-five wounded.

The Americans captured 180 prisoners, practically the whole force of Spaniards except the cavalry.

The Spaniards had destroyed the stone bridge across the River Coamo, leading into the town, but it was evident that they were not prepared to make strong resistance, as no artillery was posted there.

The natives received the Americans with delight.

From Friday's Daily.

A Dispatch from Madrid last night says:

The Government has received the protocol; and the Cabinet council rose at 9:40 p. m., having approved it.

The Government will will wire M. Camborn to-night empowering him to sign the preliminaries of peace.

10:30 p. m.—The day has been diplomatically one of the busiest since the outbreak of the war. There have been no fewer than three Cabinet councils, in addition to various diplomatic conferences.

The matter was practically settled as already cabled, at the Cabinet meeting this afternoon, and the receipt of the actual document, therefore, only required a meeting of the Cabinet for a formal acceptance.

They expect it will be signed at Washington to morrow (Friday) and that a suspension of hostilities will be announced.

A dispatch from Washington last night says:

The interest in Government circles centered to-day in the press dispatches from Madrid, as the first news of the decision of the Spanish Government would be made public there and there was no likelihood of anything being known officially in Washington during the day as to Spain's decision respecting signatures to the peace protocol. After the close of office hours Secretary Day drove over to the White House and had half an hours' conference with the President. He stated that no further word had been received from Ambassador Cambon, but admitted that he expected a call from that gentleman to-morrow.

Certain members of the Cabinet expressed the opinion that the President would have some news for that body when it meets to-morrow, which was construed into an intimation that the Ambassador's call probably would be made in the morning.

FIGHTING IN PORTO RICO.

A dispatch from Washington last night says:

The Was Department has received two dispatches from General Miles under date of Ponce, August 10th, as follows:

"Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

"The following is a list of wounded in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania in the skirmish beyond Coamo, August 9th:

"Corporal Barnes, Company E, left side; Private C. C. Frank, Company C, right side; Private George Whitlock, Company C, right side: Private L. Ubold, Company E, right elbo; Private E. V. Jolly, Company A, left arm.

(Signed) "MILES."

"Secretary of War, Washington D. C.

"Have established telegraphic communication with General Brooke who reports that in a skirmish on the 8th with the enemy about three miles north Guayama, General Haines forced enemy to retreat. The following men of the Fourth Ohio were wounded, none killed:

"Captain Edward O. Thompson, Company K, in right breast; Private Samuel J. Jones, right knee; Private Noble W. Haniacker, Company C, in ankle; Private Harry S. Haines, Company C, in right foot: Private William Jeddington, Company A. in right hip.

(Signed) "MILES."

A dispatch received to day from General Shafter at Santiago reports the death this morning of Lieutenant William G. Elliott, Twelfth infantry.

Another dispatch from General Miles transmitted the following message he had received from General Schwan:

"Camp Near Hormigueros, 10th.

Advance guard, including cavaly of this command, while reconnoitering northwest of Rosario river near Hormigueros devoloped strong Spanish force which lay concealed in hills north of Mayaguez. In general engagement that followed Lieutenant Byron, Eighth cavalry, my aide de camp, was wounded in foot and Private Fernberger, Company D, Eleventh infantry and one other private were killed and fourteen enlisted men were wounded. It is reported that the most if not the entire Spanish garrison of Mayaguez and surrounding country, consisting of 1,000 regulars and 200 volunteers, took part in the engagement.

We drove the enemy from his position and it is believed inflicted heavy loss. A wounded Spanish lieutenant was found on the field and brought to our line. The conduct of officers and men was beyond all praise. I propose to continue my march on Mayaguez at an early hour tomorrow."

From Saturday's Daily.

An official statement for press publication setting out the provisions of the peace protocol was read and approved at the Cabinet session today. It was prepared by Secretary Day, the purpose being to make it public immediately after the required signatures had been affixed to the protocol. It does not give the text of the document, but details its main points and provisions, which are as follows:

1. That Spain will relinquish all claims of soveignty over and title to Cuba.

2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladrones to be settled by the United States shall be ceded to the latter.

3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of Peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Phillippines.

4. That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated and that commissioners to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the first of October.

6. On the signing of the protocol, hostilities will be suspended and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its Military and Naval forces.

As soon as the peace protocol was signed the President sent for Secretary Alger and Long and General Corbin and by his direction orders to cease hostilities forthwith were sent to General Miles, General Merritt and General Shafter, to Admiral Dewey, and Admiral Sampson and military comanders generally.

SUSPENDING HOSTIEITIES.

The order sent to General Merritt to suspend hostilities was as follows:

"Adjutant General's office, Washington, August 12, 1898.

"Merritt, Manila.

"The President directs that all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having just been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commanders of the Spanish forces in the Philippines of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt.

"By order of the Secretary of War,
(Signed) "H. C. CORBIN,
'Adjutant General."

The orders sent to General Miles and General Shafter were indentical with the above save as to names.

As the order states further instructions will be sent to each general. General Merritt will be directed to confer with the Spanish commandant at Manila to carry out the terms of the protocol and to occupy Manila immediately. General Miles will put himself in communication with the chief authority in Porto Rico for the purpose of having the Spanish forces turn over San Juan and other points to him preparatory to evacuation. Owing to conditions in Cuba the orders to General Shafter to be sent hereafter will be much different than those to other generals.

The Navy Department is also preparing orders to all commanders on lines similar to the War Department order.

The President has issued the following proclamation:

"By the President of the United States of America:

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, by a protocol concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, Secretary of the United States, and His Excellency, Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the government of the United States and the government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undetaken; and

"Whereas, it is in said protocol, agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces:

"Now, therefore, I. William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulation of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"By the President.
"WILLIAM R. DAY,
"Secretary of State."

A copy of the proclamation has been cabled to our army and navy commanders. Spain will cable her commaders like instructions.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to one Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once. King Bros.

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A BAD CASE CURED.

Three years ago I contracted a blood poison. I applied to a physician at once, and his treatment came near killing me. I employed an old physician and then went to Kentucky. I then went to Hot Springs and remained two months. Nothing seemed to cure me permanently, although temporary relief was given me. I returned home a ruined man physically, with but little prospect of ever getting well. I was persuaded to try Botanie Blood Balm (B. B. B.,) and to my utter astonishment it quickly healed every ulcer. Z. T. HALLERTON,
For sale by Druggists. Macon, Ga.

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Catarrh is one of the most obstinate diseases, and hence the most difficult to get rid of.

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Mr. B. P. McAllister, of Harrodsburg, Ky., had Catarrh for years. He writes: "I could see no improvement whatever, though I was constantly treated with sprays and washes, and different inhaling remedies—in fact, I could feel that each winter I was worse than the year previous. "Finally it was brought to my notice that Catarrh was a blood disease, and after thinking over the matter, I saw it was unreasonable to expect to be cured by remedies which only reached the surface. I then decided to try S. S. S., and after a few bottles were used, I noticed a perceptible improvement. Continuing the remedy, the disease was forced out of my system, and a complete cure was the result. I advise all who have this dreadful disease to abandon their local treatment, which has never done them any good, and take S. S. S., a remedy that can reach the disease and cure it."

To continue the wrong treatment for Catarrh is to continue to suffer. Swift's Specific is a real blood remedy, and cures obstinate, deep-seated diseases, which other remedies have no effect whatever upon. It promptly reaches Catarrh, and never fails to cure even the most aggravated cases.

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is Purely Vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no dangerous minerals.

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Early Cotton.

We saw an open and well filled cotton boll Thursday from the farm of Mr. H. P. Davis. This is early for this section.

Since writing the above we learn that Mr. W. L. Hawley also has open cotton bolls.

Died.

The many friends in this city of Mr. G. A. Murchison, of Gulf, N. C., will be pained to learn of his death which occurred Thursday at 2 o'clock. He was a brother of Mr. R A. Murchison, of this city, and Mr. J. C. Murchison, of the C. F. & Y. V. The deceased was forty two years old, and leaves a wife and nine children. He was one of Chatham county's best citizens.

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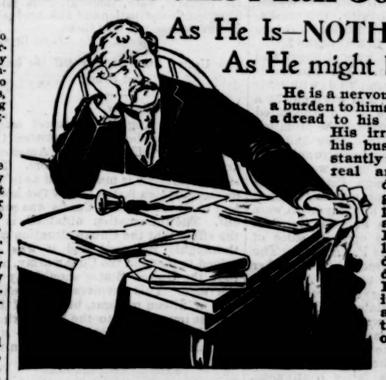

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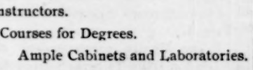

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Executor's Notice

Having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Annie E. Flowers, deceased, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 18th day of June, 1899, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This 18th day of June, 1898.
W. H. FLOWERS, Executor.
H. L. COOK, Attorney.

Aberdeen & Rockfish Railroad Co.

Schedule in Effect June 27th, 1898.

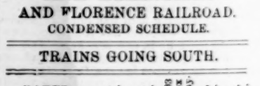
TRAIN NO. 8 EASTBOUND.

Leave Aberdeen,	1:00 p m
Leave Leavitt's,	1:15 "
Arrive at Endon,	2:00 "
Leave Endon,	2:10 "
Leave Montrose,	3:00 "
Leave Mill Creek,	3:2 "
Arrive at Raeford,	3:35 "

RETURNING GOING WEST—TRAIN NO. 9.

Leave Raeford,	4:10 p m
Leave Montrose,	4:55 "
Leave Leavitt's,	5:25 "
Arrive at Aberdeen,	5:40 "

JOHN BLUE, President
C. N. BLUE, G. F. & P. A.



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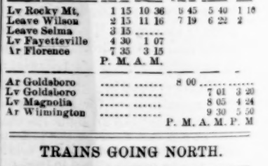
LEAVE FAYETTEVILLE:
11:50 A. M. daily Arrive Sanford 1:08 P. M.; Greensboro 3:40 P. M.; Walnut Cove 5:07 P. M.; Mt. Airy 7:00 P. M.
4:02 P. M. daily. Arrive Roseboro 4:52 P. M.; Wilmington 7:05 P. M.
4:33 P. M. daily. Arrive Red Springs 5:35 P. M.; Maxton 6:09 P. M.; Bennettsville 7:15 P. M.

ARRIVE FAYETTEVILLE:
11:40 A. M daily from Wilmington and Roseboro
3:52 P. M daily from Mt. Airy, Walnut Cove, Greensboro, Sanford and all points North and South
10:40 A. M. daily from Bennettsville, Maxton and Red Springs.

Local Freight Trains Nos. 7 and 8 with coach attached between Fayetteville and Wilmington

J. W. FRY, General Manager
W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent



Clyde Steamship Co

New York, Wilmington, N. C.
—AND—
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.
CROATAN ..... Saturday, Aug. 6th
BENEFACTOR..... Saturday, Aug. 13th

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK
BENEFACTOR..... Saturday, Aug. 6th
CROATAN..... Saturday, Aug. 13th

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
CROATAN ..... Tuesday, Aug. 9th
BENEFACTOR..... Tuesday, Aug. 16th

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.
For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G EGER, T. M., Bowling Green N. Y.
W P CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
Bowling Green, N. Y.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road

AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED May 15, 1898.	No 23, Daily.	No 85, Daily.	No. 103 Mixed, Sunday.	No 41, Daily.	No 40, Daily.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Le ve Weldon	12 00	9 43			
Ar locky Mt.	1 11	10 36			
Lee re Tarboro	12 38		6 00		
Lv Rocky Mt,	1 15	10 36	9 45	5 40	1 16
Leave Wilson	2 15	11 16	7 19	6 22	2
Leave Selma	3 15	.....			
Lv Fayetteville	4 30	1 07			
Ar Florence	7 35	3 15			
	P. M.	A. M.			
Ar Goldsboro	.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....
Lv Goldsboro	.....	.....	7 01	3 20	
Lv Magnolia	.....	.....	8 05	4 24	
Ar Wilmington	.....	.....	9 30	5 50	
			P. M.	A. M.	P. M

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No 78 Daily	No. 102, Dly ex. Sunday.	No 82, Daily	No 40 Daily.	No 48 Daily
	A. M.		P. M.		
Lv Florence	9 46		8 15		
Lv Fayetteville	11 10		10 53		
Leave Selma	1 47				
Arrive Wilson	2 35		12 00		
		A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington			7 15	9 30	
Lv Magnolia			8 55	10	
Lv Goldsboro		5 00	10 10	12 05	
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson	2 35	5 38	12 12	11 20	12 55
Ar Rocky Mt.	3 39	6 15	12 49	11 57	1 37
Ar Tarboro	12 31	6 45			
Leave Tarboro					
Lv Rocky Mt.	3 39		12 49		
Arrive Weldon	4 33		1 42		
	P. M.		A. M	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:55 P M, Halifax 4:30 P M, arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 P M, Greenville 6:57 P M., Kinston 7:55 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 A M., Greenville 8:52 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:18 A M, Weldon 11:53 A M, daily except Sunday

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 A. M., and 2:30 P. M., arrive Parmele 9:10 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., returning leave Parmele 9:35 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., arrive Washington 11:00 A. M., and 7:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:30 P M, Sunday, 4:15 P M, arrives Plymouth 7:40 P M, 6: